

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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The Revolution.

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DEATH OF A PRINCESS.—Wau-ne-pe-wink ("Pretty Bird"), daughter of "Dandy," the head chief of the Winnebagoes, died on the 4th inst., of injuries sustained in the rescue of her child at the La Crosse depot, in Wisconsin. Her injuries rendered amputation necessary, but as she would not submit to the operation her life could not be saved. Four days of mourning ceremonies were held by the Winnebagoes over the remains.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HIGHWOOD HOUSE,
TENAFY, New Jersey, Sept. 20, 1868.

FAREWELL to the Empire State, where for thirty years we have tried to get the laws so amended as to secure to woman all her civil and political rights. Reading the barbarous code when but twelve years old, and with the same kind of interest that we did "Jack the Giant Killer," we vowed we would never rest until every woman in the state of New York was secure in the property she inherited from her father, in the wages she earned and the children of her love; and we have triumphed. In spite of opposition, ridicule and scorn, to-day, the women of New York ask only the ballot to make them the peers of the husbands by their side.

And now, with our own inheritance, we buy a home in New Jersey, and lo! we find that in this benighted state, a married woman can neither own, sell, or will, what would be hers absolutely in the state of New York. Legislators of New Jersey, this will not do! If you expect to have any peace to your souls, or slumber to your eyelids, amend your laws; for, sooner or later, it must be done, and you might better do this thing generously, gracefully, of your own free will, than to be driven to it by the pertinacity of woman, for like the unjust Judge in the Scriptures, you will grow weary of our continued coming. Already, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who can give you the Bible argument on the Rights of Woman, and Lucy Stone who has published your laws in tract form and scattered them through the state, doing all she could for the last five years to stir up your women to rebellion, and Frances D. Gage, who has published her stories of Woman's Wrongs, both in prose and verse, are, one and all, residents and property owners in this state, and now the women of "THE REVOLUTION" have taken possession. Against such a force, what are laws and constitutions, republicans or democrats? Only look at the beautiful submissive condition of our sires and sons in the State of New Jersey; there, woman has everything but the right of suffrage. True, they were a little rebellious in the Constitutional Convention, but they have repented in dust and ashes, and all the New York journals are now vying with each other to write up Woman's Suffrage. Even our excellent friend, Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune* of September 23d, confesses his last doubt as to the wisdom of the enfranchisement of woman at length removed.

Look across the water also; even the British Lion is trembling before the uprising of these Saxon dames. Just think of twenty thousand petitions from the first women of England, sent into Parliament, demanding suffrage. Think of them in all parts of the kingdom, rushing into the registering offices, brushing puffy clerks aside, and in a clear, bold hand, writing down their names as voters. Think of the agitation among the wigs and gowns, when it was announced in the courts that the women of Great

Britain were making preparations to take possession of the polls at the coming election. Behold them turning over their old codes and constitutions, vainly looking for some statute to prevent this Exodus of woman from her sphere, and being compelled at last to take refuge in a parliamentary act, in the rejection of John Stuart Mill's resolution, on the Household Suffrage bill. Now, we point you to these things, men of New Jersey, merely to show you, that you had better take the lead in this matter here in your own state, than to be led eventually like lambs to the slaughter. How much more dignified and imposing Samson would have remained to the end of his career, if he had treated Delilah like a human being, recognized her equality, reasoned with her, dealt honorably and fairly with her in all their relations, for then, by art and stratagem, she would never have shorn him of his strength. Visiting Vineland a few weeks since, we were pained to see the rebellious state of the women. Being a member of the Peace Society, we feel it our duty (sub-rosa) to inform the authorities of the state what is going on, that they may, by wise legislation, forestall an outbreak.

The Capital, we understand, is to be regularly besieged this winter, with all the most improved engines of warfare, such as conventions, reports, petitions, tracts and reviews; bombshells from Beecher, Curtis, Phillips, John Stuart Mill, Pillsbury, and Theodore Tilton, Lucy Stone, Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. Taylor and Lydia Becker, are to be hurled into the Legislature. The tax gatherers all over the state are to be driven out with the fulminations of Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Patrick Henry, and for the injustice of the past, and all that is yet to come, they intend to demand the franking privilege and free passes on all the railroads, and as fast as possible take possession of all the profitable and honorable posts in the trades and professions. In fact, the earthquake in South America is nothing to all New Jersey will suffer, if she does not do prompt and full justice to the mothers, wives, and daughters of the state. By a timely extension of rights, privileges and immunities, all this rising indignation can be turned into gratitude and loving praise. We are charmed with everything but the laws in the state of our adoption. Men have been so long in the habit of speaking of New Jersey as a benighted, wild, uncultivated state, composed of ignorant Dutchmen and swamps, that we are continually surprised with the beauty of its scenery and the enterprise and intelligence of its people. It is evident that whatever this state has been in the past, with its innumerable railroads and new villages springing up on all sides, it is now soon to be one of the most prosperous and densely populated states in the Union. As Tenafy is to be our home for the future, we feel a deep interest in the proposed change of its name to "Highwood Park." Tenafy is so suggestive of flies, musquitoes and swamps, none of which we are

supposed to have on these bold hills and dry, well cultivated valleys.

Highwood Park would suggest at once fine roads, views, shady groves, fruits and flowers—all of which will soon be the case—for Tenafly can already boast of the most beautiful scenery and best hotel of any place on the northern route. The hotel is large, with six acres of land, handsomely laid out. A wide piazza runs on three sides, where one can be perfectly protected from sun, and rain, and exercise in all kinds of weather. Under the whole piazza is a gravel road, where children can ride in their carriages with equal security. There are suites of pleasant apartments opening on the piazza, on the same floor, with the parlors and dining-room, where mothers with young families, who dislike to run up and down stairs, could be most comfortably lodged. As it takes only one hour to come from the heart of the city to this beautiful spot, we advise all who are caged up in boarding-houses to come hither, where their children can have room to play, and their husbands breathe the pure air, and enjoy the quiet Sundays and evenings, and see something of nature in all her varied moods. Even winter here will be beautiful, with the snow on the evergreen trees, that stand like sentinels on every side. No mother should be willing to keep her children in a city—their peevish, restless habits, their frequent illness, should warn them against that most unnatural life.

We were charmed with Horatio Seymour's address before the Agricultural Society in Saratoga, in which he dwells on the advantages of country life. He traces the growing tendency to crowd into our cities to a lack of education, of resources within ourselves. Those who depend on their surroundings for excitement, for all their pleasure and occupation, who are accustomed to the noise and bustle of the city, always feel a painful void—even among the grandest scenes of nature, the stillness that is so grateful to the cultivated mind is to them like the gloom of the sepulchre. We must not forget to mention that this hotel is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Truman; the latter, though a very young woman, has charge of all the books of the establishment, is cognizant of all the incomes and outgoes, and keeps a supervizing eye on the moving of the whole machinery, from top to bottom. Such a wife is a helpmate, indeed. Mr. Truman is a kind, gentlemanly man, and most obliging to his guests, furnishing us, at all times, a variety of well-cooked food. Among other attractions is a very fine billiard-table, where ladies, as well as gentlemen, play. It is pleasant to remark, that as fast as men share their amusements with women, the wine and tobacco are banished. Among many other agreeable ladies and gentlemen boarding here, we find Crammond Kennedy (a Scotch gentleman) and his wife. He is Corresponding Secretary of the New York Freedman's Commission, and his wife has spent some time in Florida teaching the freedmen. He preached for us on Sunday, in a school-house on the Palisades. It was the first time we had ever heard Liberal ideas uttered in the Scotch brogue. There we met Mr. Nordoff, of the *Evening Post*, his wife, and several friends; and after the services we went to his eyrie on the rocks. The view up and down the Hudson is surpassingly grand and beautiful. Leaning on a rustic fence, one looks down five hundred feet to the water. It is astonishing that such magnificent situations as the Palisades offer for miles up the Hudson, should so long have remained unoccupied. Mr. Nordoff

has a very tasteful though substantial stone house, with piazzas and a French roof, and a beautiful view from every window. We were glad to hear that Mrs. Nordoff, in company with another lady, had first explored these forests and selected this building spot, and that she persuaded her husband to leave the noisy town and find new inspiration for his pen mid these grand scenes of nature. Though the *Evening Post* is ever a readable journal, we shall look for a diviner afflatus in its columns, now that we have seen the grandeur and beauty of its editor's home. Let all our journalists at once secure homes on the Palisades, that they get ready for the people's party that is to arise after the Presidential campaign; for that good time when politics are to be lifted up into the world of morals and religion. E. C. S.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

BY MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT—1790.

CHAPTER VII.

MODESTY COMPREHENSIVELY CONSIDERED AND NOT AS A SEXUAL VIRTUE.

To take another view of the subject, confining my remarks to women.

The ridiculous falsities which are told to children, from mistaken notions of modesty, tend very early to inflame their imaginations and set their little minds to work respecting subjects which nature never intended they should think of till the body arrived at some degree of maturity; then the passions naturally begin to take place of the senses, as instruments to unfold the understanding, and form the moral character.

In nurseries, and boarding-schools, I fear girls are first spoiled; particularly in the latter. A number of girls sleep in the same room, and wash together. And, though I should be sorry to contaminate an innocent creature's mind by instilling false delicacy, or those indecent prudish notions, which early cautions respecting the other sex naturally engender, I should be very anxious to prevent their acquiring indelicate or immodest habits; and as many girls have learned very indelicate tricks from ignorant servants, the mixing them thus indiscriminately together is very improper.

To say the truth, women are, in general, too familiar with each other, which leads to that gross degree of familiarity that so frequently renders the marriage state unhappy. Why in the name of decency are sisters, female intimates, or ladies and their waiting women, to be so grossly familiar as to forget the respect which one human creature owes to another? That squeamish delicacy which shrinks from most disgusting offices when affection or humanity lead us to watch at a sick pillow, is despicable. But, why women in health should be more familiar with each other than men are, when they boast of their superior delicacy, is a solecism in manners which I could never solve.

In order to preserve health and beauty, I should earnestly recommend frequent ablutions, to dignify my advice that it may not offend the fastidious ear; and, by example, girls ought to be taught to wash and dress alone, without any distinction of rank; and if custom should make them require some little assistance, let them not require it till that part of the business is over which ought never be done before a fellow-creature; because it is an insult to the majesty of nature. Not on the score of modesty, but de-

cency; for the care which some modest women take, making at the same time a display of that care, not to let their legs be seen, is as childish as immodest.*

I could proceed still further, till I animated on some still more indebate customs, which men never fall into. Secrets are told—where silence ought to reign; and that regard to cleanliness, which some religious sects have, perhaps, carried too far, especially the Essenes, amongst the Jews, by making that insult to God which is only an insult to humanity, is violated in a brutal manner. How can delicate women obtrude on notice that part of the animal economy which is so very disgusting? And is it not very rational to conclude, that the women who have not been taught to respect the human nature of their own sex, in these particulars, will not long respect the mere difference of sex, in their husbands? After their maidenish bashfulness is once lost, I, in fact, have generally observed, that women fall into old habits; and treat their husbands as they did their sisters or female acquaintance.

Besides, women from necessity, because their minds are not cultivated, have recourse very often, to what I familiarly term bodily wit; and their intimacies are of the same kind. In short, with respect to both mind and body, they are too intimate. That decent personal reserve, which is the foundation of dignity of character, must be kept up between women, or their minds will never gain strength or modesty.

On this account also, I object to many females being shut up together in nurseries, schools, or convents. I cannot recollect without indignation the jokes and hidden tricks which knots of young women indulged themselves in, when, in my youth, accident threw me, an awkward rustic, in their way. They were almost on a par with the double meanings which shake the convivial table when the glass has circulated freely. But it is vain to attempt to keep the heart pure, unless the head is furnished with ideas, and set to work to compare them, in order to acquire judgment, by generalizing simple ones; and modesty by making the understanding damp the sensibility.

It may be thought that I lay too great a stress on personal reserve; but it is ever the handmaid of modesty. So that were I to name the graces that ought to adorn beauty, I should instantly exclaim, cleanliness, neatness, and personal reserve. It is obvious, I suppose, that the reserve I mean, has nothing sexual in it, and that I think it equally necessary in both sexes. So necessary, indeed, is that reserve and cleanliness which indolent women too often neglect, that I will venture to affirm, that when two or three women live in the same house, the one will be most respected by the male part of the family who reside with them, leaving love entirely out of the question, who pays this kind of habitual respect to her person.

When domestic friends meet in a morning, there will naturally prevail an affectionate seriousness, especially, if each look forward to the discharge of daily duties; and, it may be reckoned fanciful, but this sentiment has frequently risen spontaneously in my mind. I have been pleased after breathing the sweet, bracing morning air, to see the same kind of freshness in the countenance I particularly loved;

* I remember to have met with a sentence in a book of education that made me smile. "It would be needless, to caution you against putting your hand, by chance, under your neck-handkerchief; for a modest woman never did so!"

I was glad to see them braced, as it were, for the day, and ready to run their course with the sun. The greetings of affection in the morning are by these means more respectful than the evening talk. Nay, I have often felt hurt, not to say disgusted, when a friend has appeared, whom I parted with full dressed the evening before, with her clothes huddled on, because she chose to indulge herself in bed till the last moment.

Domestic affection can only be kept alive by these neglected attentions, yet if men and women took half so much pains to dress habitually neat, as they do to ornament, or rather, to disfigure their persons, much would be done towards the attainment of purity of mind. But women only dress to gratify men of gallantry; for the lover is always best pleased with the simple garb that sits close to the shape. There is an impertinence in ornaments that rebuffs affection; because love always clings round the idea of home.

As a sex, women are habitually indolent; and everything tends to make them so. I do not forget the starts of activity which sensibility produces; but as these flights of feeling only increase the evil, they are not to be confounded with the slow, orderly walk of reason. So great, in reality, is their mental and bodily indolence, that till their body be strengthened and their understanding enlarged by active exertions, there is little reason to expect that modesty will take place of bashfulness. They may find it prudent to assume its semblance; but the fair veil will only be worn on gala days.

Perhaps there is not a virtue that mixes so kindly with every other as modesty. It is the pale moon-beam that renders more interesting every virtue it softens, giving mild grandeur to the contracted horizon. Nothing can be more beautiful than the poetical fiction which makes Diana, with her silver crescent, the goddess of chastity. I have sometimes thought, that wandering with sedate step in some lonely recess, a modest dame of antiquity must have felt a glow of conscious dignity, when, after contemplating the soft, shadowy landscape, she has invited with placid terror the mild reflection of her sister's beams to turn to her chaste bosom.

A Christian has still nobler motives to incite her to preserve her chastity and acquire modesty, for her body has been called the Temple of the living God; of that God who requires more than modesty of men. His eye searcheth the heart; and let her remember, that if she hopeth to find favor in the sight of purity itself, her chastity must be founded on modesty, and not on worldly prudence; or verily a good reputation will be her only reward; for that awful intercourse, that sacred communion, which virtue establishes between man and his Maker, must give rise to the wish of being pure as he is pure!

After the foregoing remarks, it is almost superfluous to add, that I consider all those feminine airs of maturity, which succeed bashfulness, to which truth is sacrificed, to secure the heart of a husband, or rather to force him to be still a lover when nature would, had she not been interrupted in her operations, have made love give place to friendship, as immodest. The tenderness which a man will feel for the mother of his children is an excellent substitute for the ardor of unsatisfied passion; but to prolong that ardor it is indelicate, not to say immodest, for women to feign unnatural coldness of constitution. Women as well as men

ought to have the common appetites and passions of their nature, they are only brutal when unchecked by reason; but the obligation to check them is the duty of mankind, not a sexual duty. Nature, in these respects, may safely be left to herself; let women only acquire knowledge and humanity, and love will teach them modesty. There is no need of falsehoods, disgusting as futile, for studied rules of behavior only impose on shallow observers; a man of sense soon sees through, and despises the affectation.

The behavior of young people to each other, as men and women, is the last thing that should be thought of in education. In fact, behavior in most circumstances is now so much thought of, that simplicity of character is rarely to be seen; yet if men were only anxious to cultivate each virtue, and let it take root firmly in the mind, the grace resulting from it, its natural exterior mark, would soon strip affectation of its flouting plumes; because, fallacious as unstable, is the conduct that is not founded upon truth.

Would ye, O my sisters, really possess modesty, ye must remember that the possession of virtue, of any denomination, is incompatible with ignorance and vanity! ye must acquire that soberness of mind with the exercise of duties and the pursuit of knowledge alone inspire, or ye will still remain in a doubtful, dependent situation, and only be loved whilst ye are fair! the downcast eye, the rosy blush, the retiring grace, are all proper in their season; but modesty, being the child of reason, cannot long exist with the sensibility that is not tempered by reflection. Besides, when love, even innocent love, is the whole employ of your lives, your hearts will be too soft to afford modesty that tranquil retreat, where she delights to dwell, in close union with humanity.

(To be Continued.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

This last has been a busy week with those interested in the enfranchisement of woman. We give our readers a full report of the tax-payers meeting in Mount Vernon and of the Workingwomen's Association in "THE REVOLUTION" office, New York. All the daily journals reported these meetings, but as those of the *World*, as usual, are the fullest and the fairest, we give its reports:

THE "DISFRANCHISED" CLASS.

THE TAX-PAYING WOMEN OF MOUNT VERNON CLAIM THE RIGHT TO VOTE AT THE TOWN-MEETING—THE RIGHT DENIED—SCENES OF UPROAR AND CONFUSION.

From the New York World.

MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, September 20.

LAST evening a meeting was held in Washington Hall, in this village, under the following call:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the village of Mount Vernon will be held at Washington Hall, in said village, on Saturday evening, September 19, 1838, at 8 o'clock, at which meeting said inhabitants will be called upon to vote in respect to raising, by a general tax upon the taxable property of said village, the following sums of money for the specific purposes, viz:

Highway purposes.....	\$3,600
Conducting and repairing sidewalks.....	200
Compiling and publishing laws and ordinances.....	125
Officers of Corporation.....	500
Advance in making and repairing sidewalks.....	1,500
Office rent, fuel, &c.....	100
Rent of truck house.....	75
Censual fees.....	100
Restoring cattle.....	200

WM. A. PEMBERTON,
President Board of Trustees.

GEORGE STEVENS, Clerk.

To this call a little over 100 of the male taxable inhabitants of the village responded. Besides these there were present nearly 500 men and boys owning no taxable property. There were also present between thirty and forty women and girls, of whom the greater number own taxable property in the village. Among these latter Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Farrand, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Watts, and Mrs. Hendricks. These ladies came to the meeting in order to claim the right to vote upon the question of granting the appropriations asked for and having a decision made as to the validity of that claim. The terms of the call for the meeting seemed to justify their assumption of the right to vote at it, the notice being simply to the "taxable inhabitants" of the village. At all events they determined to press their claim, and a considerable amount of interest was felt in the result.

Mr. William H. Pemberton, President of the Board of Trustees of the village, took the chair, and opened proceedings with the words—"Gentlemen, take off your hats and come to order." The notice of the meeting was then read, and on motion it was resolved that the appropriations asked for should be considered and voted upon item by item.

The first item being taken up, a sharp discussion was had upon it, some of the tax-payers strongly opposing the appropriation being made, others as vehemently supporting it.

During the discussion several men in the back of the hall indulged in smoking. Mr. Donald Ferguson reminded the audience that there were ladies present and tobacco smoke was frequently very disagreeable to ladies. The chairman said that there should not be any smoking, and most of the smokers desisted.

The discussion on the first item having come to an end, it was moved that the vote should be taken by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, calling the names on the tax roll of the village, and the persons whose names were so called answering Yes or No.

Mr. R. J. Law said—I would like to say one word before the vote is taken. I hold in my hand a paper containing the names of one hundred ladies who own real estate in Mount Vernon. A good many gentlemen here have their property in their wives' names, and have been in the habit of voting at the village meetings on such property. Now I propose to challenge the vote of every man who has no real estate in his own right. (Applause.) At the first meeting held this year, a gentleman, one of the Board of Trustees, said to a friend, as he went to the meeting, "They will not allow me to vote, because I do not own any property." The friend thereupon sold, made a nominal sale of some property, taking a dollar for it, and the trustee offered his vote; it was challenged but he swore he was a property-holder, and his vote was allowed. The same thing was done at subsequent meetings. This man has boasted of this as a piece of smartness, glorying in his own shame. What is to become of us if this is continued? No man's property, or life, either, will be safe.

The President said—The question before you is whether the vote shall be taken by the clerk calling the roll of tax-payers. It is understood that gentlemen who are not voters will not vote on this question.

Mr. Gilbert Barnes—Who are voters?

The President—Every person owning property, who is taxed thereon. The tax list will show who are voters.

The motion that the vote be taken by yeas and nays was carried. The clerk proceeded to call the roll of tax-payers. He called from 230 to 300 names, to which 103 persons responded. The names of no women called, except once, when running his eye down the columns, the clerk inadvertently called Emeline Davis, but saying, "that's a mistake," he hastily passed on. When the name of Mr. Richard Wheeler, one of the Trustees of the village, was called, Mr. Law challenged his right to vote. He was proceeding to state the grounds upon which he did so, but was prevented by the confusion which existed, and by the clerk proceeding with the roll. When he had got through,

Mr. Law said—I would like to know if the whole tax-roll of the village has been called.

The Clerk—All the names of males upon it.

Here the interruptions and manifestations of noisy displeasure which had greeted Mr. Law's previous attempts to speak rose in intensity almost to the dignity of a row. Several ladies left the room.

Mr. Law, when silence had been restored by the energetic and decided order of the President, said—Mr. President, I understood you to decide that the names of all the tax-payers of the village were to be called in this vote. I have here the names of a number of ladies who are on the roll, and some of whom are the heaviest tax-payers in the village. (Hisses and great disturbance),

I hope the President will have the names called. He has so decided.

The President—If the gentleman will show me that these ladies are qualified to vote, I shall be most happy to order their names to be called.

Mr. Quackenbush read section 32 of the State Act of Incorporation of villages, which is as follows:

"No person shall vote at any such meeting in respect to raising any such tax unless he shall be qualified to vote for village officers in such village, and shall own property liable to be assessed for taxes therein."

Mr. Quackenbush was proceeding to read other sections, but a disgraceful scene of hooting and cheering occurred, violent hooting being maintained for some minutes. Several persons attempted to speak. The President at length said—As no ladies have offered to vote, there is no question before the house. The clerk will proceed to announce the result of the vote.

The clerk announced the result (56 yeas to 47 nays) amid great cheering. Thus the first vote was held without any decision upon the grand question of the rights of the tax-paying women of Mount Vernon to vote at the village meetings.

The second item of the appropriation asked for being called up, it was carried by acclamation and without discussion. The same was done with the third and fourth items. On the fifth there was a warm discussion, but it was carried in the same way, as was also the sixth. There was considerable noise and confusion, and an apparent disposition to sweep through the appropriation as quickly as possible. The audience voted indiscriminately without regard to their ages or the circumstance of owning or not owning property, and it would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to judge what the sentiments of the tax-paying fraction of it were upon the matters brought before them.

When the vote (by acclamation) upon the fifth appropriation was about to be put,

Mrs. Mary H. Macdonald entered the space before the platform and said—I wish to say that a lady has just entered the room who is a heavy property owner in this village, and who would like to have her voice recorded at this appropriation. Mrs. Harriet Seaver is the lady's name.

The President took no notice of this, but proceeded to put an acclamation vote.

On the seventh item being taken up a discussion took place. At its close the President called for the yeas (by acclamation as before) and they were given. Before he called for the nays.

Mr. Chas. F. Wingate said—Mr. President, I rise to speak on behalf of four property owners in this village. An important question has been brought before the meeting and no decision has been made upon it. Something has been read from the state act of constitution which was supposed to have settled the point. (Hisses, confusion, and calls to order.) The question I bring before the meeting is the right of four ladies, who are property-owners, to vote on these appropriations. These ladies are Mrs. Farrand, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Seaver and Mrs. Clark, and they own \$50,000 worth of property in this village. (Renewed hooting and confusion.)

Mr. Walter Macdonald—The question is whether certain persons in this house are legal voters.

Mr. Wingate—I demand that a decision be made upon the question of the right of these property-holders and tax-payers to vote here. (Cries of "No, no" "Let them go the devil," with hisses and great confusion.) I appeal to the Chair to have a proper decision upon this question. I find the following regulation in section 32 of the act of Incorporation of Villages:

"No person shall vote at any such meeting in respect to raising any such tax, unless he shall be qualified to vote for village officers in such village, and shall own property liable to be assessed for taxes thereto."

Now, section 13 of the same act says. (Voices—"The State Constitution?") The constitution does not, so far as I know, make a distinction of sex. (Cries of "Yes it does." Great confusion.) I appeal to the good sense of the gentlemen present to give my clients a hearing.

Mr. Philip Lucas—I would like to ask one question: The gentleman says he represents four lady clients. Among the four is the name of Mrs. Ferguson; I am informed that Mr. Ferguson has a vote; I would like to ask if a man and his wife can both vote? If so, men can transfer a portion of their property to their wives and so double their votes. I am opposed to any such thing. (Cheers, hisses, and confusion.)

Mr. Wingate—If both of them own property they should both vote. (Interruption and great confusion.) Gentleman, I appeal to your good sense not to let it go forth to the world that you refused to permit a proper legal decision upon a question presented before you

You will be disgraced in the eyes of the country if it is published that you refused to let a gentleman speak in behalf of the ladies present. I appeal to your sense—(great confusion, cries of "the gentleman has no right here," "question, question," and "take the vote by acclamation.") Then I cast the votes of these four ladies in the affirmative, and I ask a decision whether they are legal voters and are to be counted here. A decision must be made.

The President—The question that is raised is a new one, and one of some importance. I have looked into the matter, and have come to a conclusion, for which I will give my authority. The first section of article 2 of the Constitution of the State of New York, reads:

"Every male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from whence the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote, and an inhabitant of the state one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, is entitled to vote in the election district where he actually resides."

The President also read from the twenty-fourth and thirty-third section of the state act for the incorporation of villages, defining the electors of villages as being those authorized by the constitution as above.

The reading of the above extracts were received with cheers.

Mr. Wingate—Have you authority to decide, or is it the meeting that should do so?

The President—I decide that these ladies have no right to vote.

Mr. Wingate—I appeal from your decision to the meeting.

The President—An appeal is made from the decision of the Chair. (Great confusion for several minutes.)

Mr. Gilbert Barnes—I think that our self-respect, if nothing else, should prompt us to show some deference to the ladies. (Slight applause.) Certain ladies have come here to have a certain question settled, and being diffident, as is to be expected, they have deputized a gentleman to present the question before you. Now, this is not a proceeding to be answered by an uproar. We can surely say, if we so think, that they are not entitled to vote. The ladies through this gentleman ask you to decide that point. (Slight applause.)

Mr. P. L. McClellan contended that the decision of the Chair was final and could not be appealed from. The President was sitting with the same powers as an inspector of elections, and must decide who are legal voters. If he were an inspector of elections he would not, the legality of a vote being disputed, appeal to the mob about him. I trust that the President will sustain the dignity of his office, and permit no appeal from his decision on this point.

Mr. John Stevens said the matter was a point of law to be absolutely settled by the Chair, not a point of order on which his decision could be appealed from.

Mrs. Macdonald—I would like permission to state another point of law. Mr. James H. Sheppard told me to-day that he does not own one dollar's worth of property in Mount Vernon, but votes on a small amount of property left in his trust for his boy. If Mr. James Sheppard is allowed to vote here on a small amount of property belonging to another person, cannot four women owning \$50,000 worth of taxable property be represented here by their attorney? (Cheers.)

The Chairman took no notice of Mrs. Macdonald's remarks, but put the question of voting the item of appropriation which was before the meeting, and it was decided in the affirmative by acclamation.

Mr. Macdonald—Do you decide in James H. Sheppard's case?

The President—Mr. Sheppard has not voted.

It was moved that the other items of the appropriation asked for be voted upon all together and by acclamation. This was done and the items were voted to be granted without discussion. The meeting then hastily adjourned.

THE MOUNT VERNON VILLAGE MEETING.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS, }
NEW YORK, September 21, 1893. }

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: Last the public should infer from the reports of the village meeting at Mount Vernon, on the 19th inst., that the noisy and disreputable conduct was a new feature in these gatherings, and caused by the presence of the women tax-payers, I wish to state, through your valuable journal, that discreditable and riotous as it was, the presence of woman had a manifest good influence, for no male tax-payer gave the lie to his fellow tax-payer, and no male tax-payer spit in the face of his fellow-tax-

payer, as actually occurred at their meeting a few weeks ago.

Until the Legislature amends our village charter (if it requires amendment) to enable us to exercise our rights as property-holders, we propose to attend the village meetings in sufficient numbers to be an effectual check to all riotous conduct.

Respectfully,
MARY H. MACDONALD.

WORKINGWOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT "THE REVOLUTION" OFFICE.

The Workingwoman's Association held its second regular meeting last evening in the office of "THE REVOLUTION," No. 37 Park row, in the World building. The President of the Association, Mrs. Annie Tobitt, presided at the meeting. Miss Susie Johns, Miss Gusie Lewis, Miss Emma Peers, Vice-Presidents; Miss Elizabeth C. Browne, Secretary, and Miss Julia Browne, Treasurer, were also present, along with a number of other young ladies representing the different trades and professions, together with Miss Susan B. Anthony and several delegates from the Labor Congress, now in session in this city. The Secretary, Miss Elizabeth C. Browne, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and also explained the object of the meeting. She also stated that it was composed of women representing all trades and professions, having for their object the amelioration and elevation of the condition of those who labor for a living.

Miss Gusie Lewis, a brunette young lady with pleasing dark eyes, said that as the Association had been organized for the elevation of working women, it would be proper for somebody present to state why women needed this elevation. Men have hearts, and if the matter was properly brought before them, she thought they would see the propriety and justice of paying women as much as men for the same amount of labor done as well, because they know not what their own wives, sisters or daughters might come to. She thought that one reason, and the principle reason, why women are not so well paid as men is that they do not learn any trade or business so thoroughly as men. They do not learn it for life, but expect to be married or leave their trades some day. Again men get larger salaries than women because they are supposed to, and do represent a wife, sister or mother. There were other reasons than the want of the ballot, she thought, why women were paid less than men, and one of them she believed, was taxation without representation.

Mrs. Varney, a middle-aged lady, said her profession was that of a nurse. In her profession she could stand as much fatigue and duty as any man. She had served in places together with men, and did the same amount of labor, but received only \$1 and \$2 a day, while the men were paid \$3 to \$6 per day respectively.

Miss Susan B. Anthony—I want to have some of the female composers who were employed on the World formerly, and are present to-night, to reply to some of Mr. Marble's charges, published in the editorial in Sunday's World. It is a very serious list of charges, and at present it is calculated to throw a wet blanket, if not replied to and refuted at this crisis of the workingwomen's movement. Miss Anthony then read extracts at length from the article in question, keeping up all the time a running fire of comments on the most salient extracts. She referred to the "terrible" charge that the women composers could not punctuate or decipher illegible copy as well as men.

Miss Emily Peers—I will state my experience in the World office. While there I have earned \$16 a week, working eight hours a day, at the rate of forty cents a thousand.

Miss Gusie Lewis—I have earned \$18 a week, and my bills occasionally have been as high as \$20 a week.

Mrs. Baker, a blonde—A young lady on the Brooklyn Eagle, at thirty-seven cents a thousand, makes as high as \$20 a week, and does not come very early to the office. In the telegraph business I know there are young ladies who make \$85 and \$75 a week, while the men average \$80 to \$125 a week.

Mr. Tomlinson, publisher of the Anti-Slavery Standard—I cannot allow this slander of the World to pass unnoticed. We have three young ladies on the Anti-Slavery Standard now who have graduated as composers on the World. One of them (Miss Emily Peers) is now our forewoman, getting twenty dollars a week. Our paper, as it is got out, satisfies our friends and subscribers, and was never better made up than it is now. For a paper which pretends to advocate the cause of woman labor as the World does, the editorial of Sunday is a gross mistake. That article will be copied extensively by the country press, and it is calculated to do harm.

Mr. Alexander Troup, a delegate to the National Labor

Congress from Typographical Union No. 6, denied that the association of which he was a member was in hostility to the female compositors. He had heard with satisfaction the sentiments of Mr. Tomlinson in his defence of the female compositors. It had been stated that forty cents was the price established by the Union. Forty-five cents is the price, and we find here thirty-seven cents given as the price paid to women by the Brooklyn Eagle. If the female compositors will work together with the members of the Union, they will get an equal remuneration for their labor.

Miss Peers—Will the Union allow ladies to join their ranks as members?

Mr. Troup—I never knew of any woman applying for admission. I can speak for Mr. McKechnie, the present foreman of the World, and President of National Typographical Union, as being in favor of women working at ease with equal rights and privileges as the men. But he is not in favor, nor am I, of women coming in to undermine the prices paid to men.

Miss Anthony—How much is the initiation in this Union of yours?

Mr. Troup—One dollar.

Miss Anthony—Oh, that is not much; I guess our girls can stand that. (Laughter.)

Miss Peers to Mr. Troup—Will you take my initiation fee now, if you please?

Mr. Troup—Yes, of course I shall; and will propose you as a member.

Mr. Troup—I do not know whether the article referred to was written by Mr. Marble; but I am cognizant of untruths in it. The World is not just in its conclusions.

Miss Gussie Lewis—I do not know about that. I always have felt favorably to the World and to Mr. Marble, because, although they do not talk so much about woman's rights, yet they have managed in many ways to show that they have a sense of justice and right in dealing practically with the workingwoman. I have heard that there is a decided prejudice in the Union against women setting type among men.

Mr. Troup—I have some acquaintance with strikes among printers in general, and the strike in the World office in particular. I believe that the World could not have got out its paper but for the assistance of the women compositors when the men struck for wages.

Miss Gussie Lewis—But the men did not strike for wages. They struck because of matter connected in the Brooklyn Eagle—in regard to some assistance rendered to the Brooklyn Eagle.

Miss Anthony—I see that there are other questions connected with and lying behind this question of wages for woman.

Mrs. Baker—I wonder if the men can go green into a printing office and learn the business of setting type without any apprenticeship any more than woman can. I only went into a printing office last winter and I have made over \$14 a week. I think if women could serve an apprenticeship like the men, they would also be competent to do their work equally.

Miss Anthony—I do not know how the World has found it with their female compositors in deciphering Elgible manuscript, but I know that here in "The Revolution" we have received some pretty hard and difficult manuscript, particularly from one of our correspondents, and when it had been sent to the printing office to set up, it has been returned for me to decipher, and though I am half blind, I have read it and sent it back to the printers.

Mr. Troup—Were they Union printers, Miss Anthony.

Miss Anthony—I don't know that, but there were not any women employed in the office.

Mr. Troup—Miss Anthony, why do you not make a practical application of your rule, and employ women wholly on your paper; "The Revolution."

Miss Anthony—We must creep before we walk. We want a little money first, and then we can have women altogether. Now we would like to hear from Miss Peers on this subject.

Miss Emily Peers said—As a workingwoman—one who has accepted its conditions, desiring to carry out the idea of this association, "The amelioration and elevation of the workingwomen"—I feel a freedom to briefly outline my thoughts, believing they are shared by many of my sisters in toil, as well as sex.

In this city, where not only the poor of our land, but the ignorant, the degraded of all nationalities are herded together, forced by the instinct of self-preservation to the sharpest of competition one with another, it is especially necessary that efforts, organized and persistent, should be put forth by every well-wisher of humanity to better their condition.

And upon the very threshold of this movement, looking to the improvement, social, moral, and physical of woman, having only her welfare in mind, it becomes us

to carefully, dispassionately, consider what are her needs. I mean of the class who toil so that the true remedy may be applied, and no step taken in the wrong direction. I do not purpose, in the little I shall say, to indulge in aught of the merely speculative. Inequality between the sexes, as well as in the sex itself, we know has always existed. There has been inequality of wealth, of social status, of all that divides and make caste in life. Why this ever has been and yet is, I shall not pause to discuss. Enough of speculation we have found it. You, Mrs. Chairman, may have one opinion, and I may have another. You may believe, with good, motherly Mrs. Stanton here, that the ballot is the great panacea for the correction of all existing evils, and I may hold an entirely different opinion; but waiving what is problematical, there is a broad common ground upon which we can stand, agreeing fully and entirely. We can reach out, one to another—the highest to the lowest—the hand of fellowship. We can make theory and practice go hand in hand, being in all what we seem, working closely up to our convictions, and trusting in the efficacy of

"Truth and right
Yet to convert all the world."

I have lately read the address of an English lady, Miss Lydia Becker, promulgating, ingeniously, the theory of "No Sex in Mind." Without pausing to inquire whether the position be tenable—a question which every smatterer who can dip pen in ink feels qualified to settle, we know that in responsibility to a common father the sexes are equal—we know that the right to life and its enjoyments is unfettered and unlimited; we know that every avenue of honest labor should be open to the sexes alike, limited only by the natural laws; we know that for the same labor, capably, conscientiously performed, there should be the same compensation; that all combinations, leagues, etc., having for their object the exclusion of women from the hard-earned avenues of labor she has entered, are alike inherently unjust, and unworthy of manhood, and knowing all this, being daily and hourly aware of the woe and want, the wretchedness endured by thousands here in our midst, surely we can see of plain duty enough, for hand and purse, without going out of our way to discuss questions upon which we must of necessity differ.

I confess—speaking for myself alone—that notwithstanding the positive assertion of our esteemed friend, Mrs. Stanton, that we were putting the "cart before the horse," in dropping the word suffrage from our title; that I have but little faith in the ballot as a remedy for what we complain of. By it we might gain some point otherwise doubtful—we might, perchance, secure privileges we are now deprived of, but however we altered or amended the law, custom, more tyrannical than law, would remain, and once possessed of the ballot, a moral force—woman's truer weapon, would, I fear, be lost. I have more faith in appeal to reason—in laying bare abuse, calmly, dispassionately, yet persistently, trusting in the creation of a public opinion for the desired result. It is in the power of this association, assisting in that creation, to do much. The World, editorially, very improperly speaks of us as a "body of female compositors." We trust to be more than that. All working women, be their trade or employment what it may, are welcome to our organization, and in the range of discussion we hope to include many topics of vital interest. That of compensation and co-operation, especially, should claim consideration, and there are others of almost equal importance.

I want to see labor dignified; I want to see my sex elevated; I want to see all of inequality removed, and in the growing intelligence of the age, in the power of moral forces on the public mind, I build my faith that all will be accomplished.

Miss Anthony—Now we want some practical ideas about a fund to establish a co-operative female printing-office. How much will it cost, Mr. Troup, to establish a female co-operative printing office?

Mr. Troup—from \$2,500 to 5,000.

Miss Peers—Job printing is rather dull just now.

Miss Anthony—I will guarantee them the printing of "The Revolution." (Applause.)

Mr. Tomlinson—That's good.

A Typographical delegate—the first thing for the ladies to do is to form themselves into a union and establish a scale of prices. There is no disposition among the members of the Typographical Union to have them organize themselves merely for the purpose of turning them out of employment when they have organized.

L. A. Hine, of Ohio—The question is, how much can ladies save out of their \$14, \$16, or even \$20 a week? Fashion is so rigorous and emphatic in its demands, that \$40 or \$50 a week can be spent by them for dress alone, and still they will think that they have not spent a cent more than is necessary to clothe themselves.

Therefore, how much can they save out of their own wages to establish a co-operative business. Printers live but 33 years on an average after they have attained manhood. It is the same with shoemakers; they also live their unhealthy life but thirty-three years on an average. The great mistake with capitalists is that they think that they have a right to own labor. They have not. Labor should own itself. Teach economists, public men and scholars to have a higher opinion of the dignity of labor.

Miss Peers—I move that a special meeting be held here next Monday evening for the purpose of taking measures to establish a female printing office on the plan of co-operation.

Miss Susie Jones—I second that motion.

Mrs. Tobitt—It is moved and seconded that a special meeting be held in "The Revolution" office next Monday evening. Carried.

Mr. Troup—I would suggest merely, not as a motion, that the President of the National Typographical Union be invited to attend the meeting.

Miss Anthony—I was just going to propose that an invitation be extended to him.

Miss Peers—I oppose that. I think that the women can organize without the help of the men. (Laughter.)

Miss Anthony—That's pretty good. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wm. H. Sylvius, of Phil.—I represent the iron-moulders. The very first thing for labor to do is to organize trade unions. Had we started the co-operative movement ten years ago, we would have failed miserably. We spent \$1,500,000 in sustaining strikes, lock-outs, and similar movements of the kind during the ten years. We had good schooling, and we cannot say that we have not paid for our education. We have since learned the value of work and co-operation. I am an iron-moulder, and I am perfectly willing that ladies should come into our business. (Laughter.) It is a very hard business. Co-operation is now overrun. In England there are over 100 co-operative associations. Prussia has over 1,500 a societies. Prussia surpasses all nations on the earth in the co-operative movement, and it is chiefly because the Prussians are the best educated people in the world. All our present success in co-operation is because of the primary trade unions. The system of wages is the curse of labor all over the world. Labor, however, has been making steady progress everywhere. We have now come to the time when we can take hold of co-operation, and we shall yet utterly abolish the accursed system of wages for labor. I am in favor of universal liberty and universal suffrage, regardless of sex or color. The go hand in hand with universal labor and co-operation. I am not in favor of women working at all. I believe that every man should be able to derive enough profit from his toil to enable him to support his wife, daughter, or mother. I do not believe that woman was intended to live by the sweat of her brow.

After some more discussion the motion to invite the President of the National Typographical Union to the next meeting on Monday night, was voted down, and an adjournment was had until Monday night in the same place.

WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, NO. 2.

MEETING AT THE WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.

From the New York World.

In obedience to a call published, the members of Workingwomen's Association, No. 2, met Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, at the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth street. This home is occupied by 225 women of various ages, from 14 to 65 years of age, who pay \$1.25 a week for a room to sleep in, and washing. Boarding is on the restaurant plan, each boarder eating her meals in the ordinary, and calling for what meats and vegetables that she chooses at a cost of from \$3 to \$5 a week, besides the charges for room and washing. Since the 1st of September there has been sixty-one applications for admission to the Home, and forty-six women were admitted. The building is an old and spacious tenement house, and has been partially fitted up for its present use. There is a piano and melodeon for the use of the occupants, and a library, containing fifteen copies of the New Testament, with a choice selection of other religious books of the "Dairymen's Daughter" style of literature. Prayers are held in the large meeting room, according to the Protestant form, and those who do not belong to that faith are not compelled to attend the services. The large room is carpeted and looks rather comfortable. Lights are turned off from the main meter at 10:30 o'clock, and at that hour every inmate is supposed to have retired to her couch. The Association, the second of the kind in this city, was organized but a week ago by the exertion of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and fully one hundred women were present last evening, principally young women of from 15 to 25,

with a sprinkling of middle aged persons. Many of the girls by their faces and manners would grace a drawing-room were their lots cast in a happier sphere. Out of the hundred present this evening, perhaps eight or ten were really beautiful and well-bred girls, who follow such occupations as teaching music, learning to draw and paint, or do fancy embroidery work of the finest kind. Others there are who have to work very hard at sewing, book-binding, acting as clerks in fancy and dry goods stores, and like occupations.

Miss S. A. Davis acted as Chairwoman, and Miss Goodrich as Secretary. Miss Susan B. Anthony and several delegates to the National Labor Congress were present.

After the meeting had been called to order, and the minutes read by the Secretary, Miss Anthony addressed the girls, stating the objects of the Association, and enforcing on the girls present the necessity of getting the right of Suffrage, so that they might be enabled to demand for themselves a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. She said that without the ballot they were rendered incapable of helping themselves, while on the other hand men were enabled, by the rights of franchise, to strike for good wages and make their strikes effectual. The address was received with marked attention by all present.

Miss Anthony—How many of the young ladies present work as compositors? Can you tell me?

A young girl with curls—There are none present.

L. A. Hine, of Ohio, delegate Workingmen's Congress—Will not some of the women present give the prices paid to them for their labor in their different occupations?

Miss Anthony—That's a good idea. Will somebody give us facts?

A pleasant, lady-like girl, in a low voice—I get \$2 a piece for making ladies' cloth cloaks.

Miss Anthony—How long does it take you to make one?

Young girl—Less than a day. It is partly machine and partly hand work.

Miss Anthony—Well, go on, girls.

A girl in a dark dress, looking very pale from overwork—I make lace collars for twenty-two cents a dozen. I can make three dozen in a day, twelve hours' work, that's sixty-six cents.

Another girl—There are several machine operators here. Some of them can make \$6 a week by working ten or fourteen hours a day. Others not \$5 a week.

A fur-sewer—I make fur collars and muffs, and earn seventy-five cents a day by hard work.

Another girl—Why, I know some girls who make \$1 a day fur-sewing, and sometimes, by bringing their work home, they make as much as \$2 a day.

First fur-sewer—No, I don't think that's so. She must work very hard.

A seamstress—I can make two dozen of men's flannel shirts a day. I get sixty cents a dozen for them.

A dressmaker, very pretty—I can make \$7 a week by working from six o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening.

Miss Anthony—That's hard work, indeed.

A silk hat maker—I can make \$1 to \$2 dollars a day by working long hours at men's silk hats.

A tailress—I can make \$11 a week by working constantly from 7 until 6, on men's overcoats.

Hoop-skirt maker—I can make \$7 to \$8 a week at hoop-skirts, working from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

A bright-eyed girl—I make \$6 a week feeding a press in a printing-office, ten hours a day, plenty of work.

Miss Anthony—That's pretty rich.

A vest-maker—I work at home, from early morning until night, on vests. I get fifty cents a piece for making them. I make \$5 a week.

A seamstress—I am a sewing finisher, and make \$3 to \$4 a week, working moderately ten hours a day. If I work very hard, and bring home night work, finishing on the machine, I can make \$5 a week at the most.

Another seamstress—I make men's striped, white and blue shirts, fifteen cents a dozen, and by bringing home night work I can finish two dozen a day.

Cries of "shame," "that's not so," and laughter.

Miss Anthony—I am here to find out your wants, and to help you to make more money. Pray do not make it any worse than it is. Heaven knows, it is bad enough.

An overcoat maker—I work on a machine, and earn \$13 and \$14 a week.

Miss Anthony—Pretty good girls.

A girl looking very ill, and weak in voice—I am a carpet-sewer. I work for one of the largest carpet-houses in the Bowery. The Brussels carpets are very stiff sometimes, and I blister my hands very badly (showing her blistered fingers). I worked nearly three days, and I sew

ed fifty yards of carpet, and when I asked him to pay me for sewing the borders, which is additional work, he laughed and said it was "chucked in." (Sensation and cries of what's his name?)

Miss Anthony—Reporters, don't give the name, it is the crime of a system not of an individual. The individual slaveholder was not a criminal—his system was a crime. So it is with these poor white slave girls.

A saleswoman—I am a first-class saleswoman in a first-class dry goods store; I work from 8 until 9 at night, and get \$7 a week. That's all.

A piece of embroidery on a boys linen Spencer was here shown to the reporters by Miss Anthony. In one day and two nights the girl earned \$1.25 on the work.

A bookfolder—I make \$1 to \$5 a week working moderately at bookfolding. At hard work girls will average \$8 or \$9 a week.

An umbrella-maker, a fair and delicate young girl—By working from daylight until dark I can make \$6 a week. It's very hard work.

Another umbrella-maker, very stout, very aggressive, and very nervous—I make as high as \$20 a week on parasols, and \$10 a week working on umbrella-work. I don't believe she is a good worker, or she would make more. I don't work so very hard.

Miss Anthony—But then you work very long hours?

Aggressive umbrella-maker—I don't work any longer than anybody else; that's enough.

A deaf mute, a very pretty girl with long black curls, made signs to a companion to let her know that she was glad Miss Anthony was present, and spoke as follows in the mute language: I work at book-binding, and make \$6 a week, and I like it.

A metal burnisher—I can make with slow work \$8 a week, and working very hard can make as much as \$20 a week.

A kid glove maker—We can make \$10 to \$12 a week at our trade, working from 8 o'clock until 5:30.

Paper collar maker—I make paper collars and paste little pieces of cloth where the button-holes are. I get eight cents a hundred. By hard work until my eyes get dim, from 7 until 6 in the evening, I can make \$6 to \$8 a week. I have to make 1,250 collars for one dollar.

Miss Anthony—That's hard work I believe—multiplication will tell you that, reporters.

Lady Clerk—I am in a dry goods store—a very good one. I work from 7 until 9 five nights a week, and on Saturday from 7 until 11 for \$6 a week. I sometimes bring work home with me.

Corset maker—I work on a machine for \$1 a dozen. By dint of hard work I manage to make \$5 a week, and I count that a good week's work.

Straw hat sewer—I sew little straw braids together, and get 4 to 5 cents a hat. I make \$5 to \$6 a week.

A young French lady who did sewing, and as a help to earn her bread, worked on babies' fine embroidery, white silk work on white merino, and get \$1 a piece for the little jackets. She could make one a day.

Here the inspection ceased, and there was a confused hum for a moment, and the girls chatted to each other as only girls can.

Miss Anthony—I believe that you girls live here on the restaurant plan, and I think you live cheaper than we can down town at restaurants. If you didn't I don't see how you could get along at all at your wages.

L. A. Hine, of Ohio—There is probably within a stone's throw a great many young women to-night who are stitching their eyes out for a less compensation than what we have heard of to-night. A great many here there are who make \$8 to \$10 a week. How many are there outside who do not make half of those sums? The importance of laboring unions must be plain to you all. It is the only means of lifting you from this misery. Get together and form associations and establish scales of prices. It is your only hope. These meetings will also be a means of making sanitary inquiries and inquiries after your bodily health. I don't see how it is possible for any girl after obtaining her majority to live ten years at this kind of work exhibited here to-night. You are here for a year or so and then you are gone forever. (Sensation.) There is nothing like cash in this world of mammon. It is everything. Save all you can and hoard it. It will be of use to you, girls. (Applause.)

Miss Anthony—Have a spirit of independence among you, a wholesome discontent, as Ralph Waldo Emerson has said, and you will get better wages for yourselves. Get together and discuss, and meet again and again to discuss this question, and all the time have a wholesome discontent, or you will never achieve your rights. You must not work for these starving prices any longer? Talk to one another, and I will come and talk to you, and the press will support you, for the reporters put everything down, and particularly the *World* reporters;

and by and by we will have an immense mass meeting of women, where all can talk if they choose, and all the good men and women of America, listening to your appeal will come forward and stand by you. Get the ballot, and then if you strike the men of the Trade Unions will sustain you with money and assistance. I will be with you next Tuesday night as soon as I have organized my type-setting girls, and now I propose three cheers for the reporter who wrote such good reports of your working girls proceedings.

Three cheers were given heartily, and then Miss Baker proposed three cheers for Miss Anthony, which were given with great good will. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday evening. The Superintendent, Mr. Field, stated to our reporter that the reports in a Sunday paper about the outrages in the home were all false and malicious, and that the girl who caused them had been expelled for noisy and boisterous conduct.

Several girls also assured our reporter that it was not true that they were compelled to eat pork and beans, or hash, which they abhor, on Friday.

LETTER FROM GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

SOME GOOD ADVICE FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOYS OFF FOR AMERICA.—ANOTHER JUDGE REFUSES JUSTICE.—THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO GIVE UP MR. TRAIN.

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, }
Sept. 12, 1868.

DEAR REVOLUTION: See *Irishman* levee and *Train Extra*. Here are some thoughts for a new beginner.

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY TO A PARTY OF YOUNG MEN FROM THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS JUST EMBARKING FOR AMERICA.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, Sept. 5, 1868.

DEAR * * * : Your kind words cheer me in my prison cell, but so many friends call, so many letters to answer, so many things to do, I have no time to be lonesome. It does no good to quarrel with the world. I am a good fighter notwithstanding. The meanest worm will turn if trodden upon. England has, as you say, treated me badly, but the lane is long that has no turn. My time will come. You want some good advice. It has ruined many a man, but here is a paragraph of precepts which, well observed, will command respect. A few precepts for young men bound to America: Rise early, be abstemious, be frugal, attend to your own business and never trust it to another; be not afraid to work, and diligently, too, with your own hands; treat every one with civility and respect—good manners ensure success; accomplish what you undertake, decide, then persevere; diligence and industry overcome all difficulties; never be mean, rather give than take the odd shilling; never postpone till the morrow what can be done to-day; never anticipate wealth from any source but labor; honesty is not only the best policy, but the only policy; commence at the first round and keep climbing; make your word as good as your bond; seek knowledge to plan, enterprise to execute, honesty to govern all; never trade beyond your stock; never give too large credit; borrow not that you cannot pay, nor lend; application and industry indispensable; time is money; make few promises; keep your secrets; live within your income; sobriety above all things; luck is a word that does not apply to a successful man; not too much caution; slow but sure is the thing; the highest monuments are built piece by piece; step by step we mount the Pyramids; be bold, be resolute when clouds gather; difficulties are surmounted by opposition; self-confidence, self-reliance is capital; your conscience the best monitor; never be over-sanguine, but don't underrate your own abilities; don't be discouraged; ninety-nine may say no, the hundredth yes; take off your coat, roll up your sleeves, don't be afraid of manual labor; America is large enough for all; strike out for the west; the sea-shore cities are too crowded; the best letter of introduction is your own energy; lean on yourself when you walk; keep good company; the Spaniards say if you lie down with dogs, you will get up with fleas; become citizens at once—now it don't amount to anything, any rotten old monarchy can kick any American, and his government will say Amen; but it will not always be so. Some day I will make *Civis Americanus Sum* the watchword of liberty.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

These are the points that drive J. B. into a Lunatic Asylum. I am bound to take it out of the old fellow's hide some way.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE LAST LEVEE OF NATIONALISTS IN THE FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

Resolved, That in order to ameliorate the terrible cruelties inflicted on the Irish and American political prisoners in British Bastilles (*vide*, O'Donovan Rossa, Private Curry, and Father MacMahon), the government be asked to introduce into England the humane system adopted by Russia in Siberia—Haydnau in Austria—Bomba in Naples—Malakoff in Algiers—Theodore in Abyssinia—and Suraj ul Donlah in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

SWINDLED AGAIN TO-DAY.—NO COMING HOME THIS STEAMER.—ANOTHER JUDGE SENDS ME BACK TO JAIL FOR LIFE.

No appeal—no redress. Discharge again refused with cuts, my motions are always wrong. The Plaintiffs always right. They can omit facts, suppress garnishees, swear false oaths, over-mark judgments: bring each case in the name of a different Ebbw Vale Co., and then, as in the motion yesterday, ignore all three of them, and change it to Robinson & Co., individually, and each new Judge decides in their favor with costs. Isaac Butt has more brains than any Judge on the Irish Bench, and he proved yesterday my arrest illegal, and my incarceration an outrage against all law and fair dealing. Never mind; my time will come. Costello and Warren are still in the Bastille. For shame, Americans! "On to Canada."

These extracts, to-day, from my Bastille Extra, will show you how the wind sets:

LETTER TO JAMES M'HENRY, THE CO-PARTNER OF THE EBBW VALE COMPANY, IN THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

19 ECCLES STREET, DUBLIN, }
September 4, 1868. }

JAMES M'HENRY, Esq.—Sir: I beg to apprise you that I am instructed by my client, Mr. George Francis Train, to take immediate proceedings against you to enforce payment and compensation for the serious loss which he has sustained by reason of your default in not paying over the sum of £710 16s. 6d., deposited in your hands, to discharge Mr. Train's engagement to the Ebbw Vale Company. I have looked over all the documents now before me connected with the case, and find that you got credit for the £710 16s. 6d. out of the £20,000 of Mrs. Train's trust-money, being the amount of the Garnishee order obtained against you to attach the £710 16s. 6d., the very identical debt due to the Ebbw Vale Company, for which Mr. Train was illegally and perfidiously arrested (by Mr. Joseph Robinson, your co-partner in trade, and with whom you are acting in collusion, as charged by Mr. Train's affidavit) on the 3d March last, and ignominiously committed to prison, where he still remains incarcerated and exiled from his home, wife and children, all occasioned by your gross misconduct and embezzlement of his money. It is painful to me to write in such language to a gentleman in your high position, but I feel it my duty to do so when I have a document before me signed by you, in presence of Mr. Durant, admitting the £710 16s. 6d. to be in your hands, and consenting to pay same to the Ebbw Vale Company, and to produce a voucher therefor to Colonel Davis, as the trustee of Mrs. Train, or to Mr. Durant, the counsel who adjusted and witnessed the execution of the settlement signed by you; and when I also have before me the sworn testimony of such highly respectable gentlemen as Colonel Davis, Mr. Durant, and Mr. Clark Bell, their solicitor, I shudder at the disgraceful position in which you now stand, you being the sole cause of the ruin, degradation, and loss brought on Mr. Train, aggravated by the false affidavit you swore in the Insolvent proceedings, and for which it will be my painful duty to punish you for such wilful and corrupt perjury. No money could repair Mr. Train's character and place him again in the honorable position in which he stood previous to his arrest; but in fairness I warn you of the dreadful consequences that must result to you by reason of my peremptory instructions, in order that you may even in the eleventh hour feel contrition, and come forward and pay the money you so purloined, and compensate my client for the losses he has sustained; but I write this letter without prejudice to the several hostile proceedings now advising against you; and also without prejudice to the pending application of the Court of Exchequer (of which you have been served with notice) to have Mr. Train discharged from custody, when all the documents referred to, and your shameful conduct will be brought before the court and the public.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES SYMES.

8 Victoria street, Westminster, London.

JAMES M'HENRY THE CO-PARTNER OF THE EBBW VALE COMPANY IN THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF NORTH AMERICA.

NO TIME LOST IN DUBLIN!

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, }
September 7, 1868. }

JAMES J. RYND, Esq., Solicitor Dublin.

DEAR SIR: James McHenry arrived in Dublin last night. Please summon him to appear in my case. An oath in Dublin, and an affidavit in London are two distinct things.

Sincerely, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Just as I had arranged to have Mr. McHenry brought face to face in Court, with his affidavit, the following telegram appears in the *Irish Times*:

"DEPARTURE OF JAMES M'HENRY.

"From our Own Correspondent.

"QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 9.

"Mr. James McHenry, the eminent railroad contractor, so well known in the case of Mr. George Francis Train, was a passenger on board the outward Cunard mail steamer, *Russia*, on Sunday en route for New York."

THE THREE EBBW VALE COMPANIES AND THE THREE AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavit of Joseph Robinson, "one of the people called Quakers."

I affirm that—

1. When I got the kettle it was cracked.
2. I returned the kettle whole.
3. I never had the kettle at all.

Question by the Judge—Which one of these affidavits do you intend to act upon?

Plaintiff—"One of the people called Quakers"—neither, my lord; neither of the three Ebbw Vale companies are plaintiffs—I prosecute on behalf of the British Government. (Sensation in the Court.)

TELEGRAM TO ARREST JAMES M'HENRY IN AMERICA.

The lane is long which has no turning. We shall soon see which is Blucher and which is Wellington. Whether McHenry is the tool of the Ebbw Vale, or the Ebbw Vale the tool of McHenry, or both agents to Lord Mayo. I send the following telegram to my private secretary to-day:

DUBLIN, Sept 12.

GEO. P. BEMIS, 20 Nassau street, New York:

Arrest James McHenry on "Russia" for Ebbw Vale claim and damager. Davis and Durant have documents. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND LORD STANLEY TALKING OVER MR. TRAIN'S CASE.

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, }
August 17, 1868. }

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, American Minister, London.

DEAR SIR: Seven months' absence from my family—at Newport—five of which I have been illegally incarcerated in a British jail, for a debt sworn affidavits from George T. M. Davis, Thomas C. Durant and Clarke Bell, all known to you, prove I had paid many years ago—is my apology for troubling you with my affairs (in the same letter in which I congratulate you upon your appointment, confirmation and safe arrival) before you are fairly domiciled in your official quarters.

Believing that Costello and Warren will be liberated before you have been many weeks in London, and that Roanthe, Burke, Mackey, O'Donovan Rossa, Halpin and McAfferty, who were refused a jury *de meditate lingua*, will also soon be free under your prompt and courteous diplomacy, I feel no hesitation in speaking of my own case; but did I suppose that England would much longer ignore the demand of the President and Congress, I should prefer to wait coming events.

My present imprisonment is only a second edition of the Cork arrest in a binding workmanship—an action of private merchants, where the Government remain, as Lord Mayo stated to Mr. Reardon the last day of the session, strictly neutral. "The Government would not interfere with the judicial branch." As one of the foremost of American lawyers, I place those documents in your hands, showing on their face the outrage upon my person and business:

1. The protest of the Cork arrest.
2. Mr. Reardon's speech in Parliament, and the sworn affidavits that the debt for which I am now in prison was paid.
3. Notice of motion, briefly stating the illegalities of my arrest and detention.

In writing to you, I do not presume upon an introductory acquaintance in New York, or meeting you subsequently in Washington, but address you, as an American

citizen in a foreign land has a right to address the ambassador of his country. Will you be so kind as to bring my case before Lord Stanley at as early a day as possible, and, in the absence of prompt action before the authorities at Washington. An early answer will oblige,

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Having received no reply to that letter, I again wrote to him as follows:

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, }
September 2, 1868. }

To the Honorable REVERDY JOHNSON, American Minister, London.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to suppose the case of a change of places. You an American citizen, five months incarcerated as a political prisoner in a foreign land, in a debt or's gaol, and I the American Minister in London. You write me a courteous letter, expecting, at least, an acknowledgment of its receipt. I do not consider the illegal imprisonment of an American citizen of sufficient importance to reply to the letter. Under these circumstances, perhaps, you might feel neglected, but I have become so accustomed to the neglect of our adopted citizens, I look for little assistance from my government, because I happen to be native-born (my grandfather, the Rev. George Pickering, hailing from your own State and city). I am not surprised, since an American passport has become the by word of nations, that you pay no attention to the important documents sent you two weeks ago. Many of my letters to and from are Sir James Grahamized in the post-office, but I cannot think the British government would stop a letter from an American citizen to his ambassador. I should, however, be gratified to hear that it reached you safely.

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

U. S. LEGATION, LONDON, }
Sept. 7, 1868. }

DEAR SIR: Your two notes of the 17th of August and 2d of this month were duly received. You do me injustice in supposing, as your second note intimates, that I have been wanting in courtesy or kindness in failing to reply to the first. What you desired me to do in that was to call your case to the attention of Lord Stanley. He was then on the continent, and did not return until last evening. As soon as I can obtain an interview with him I will bring your matter to his attention, and lose no time in advising you of the result. I had supposed that you knew me too well to think for a moment that I could be indifferent to the rights or interests of any American citizen. And hoping that I may prove this in your instance, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., }
Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin. }

It is really kind of you to say so many pleasant things of your correspondent in the Bastille. Thanks to *Boston Journal*, *Express*, *Sun*, *Cleveland Leader*, *Omaha Herald* and *World*, for good words and a helping hand. Question of honor, character, country keeps me in the field. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

ISABELLA ANDREINI was an eminent comic actress, though still more famous for her literary talents and accomplishments. She was born at Padua, in 1562, and displayed such extraordinary precocity of genius, that she composed a pastoral when she was scarcely able to read. She was well versed in philosophy and languages, sang and played divinely, was beautiful, and crowned the whole by irreproachable morals. She died at Lyons in 1604. Her compositions consist of poems, letters, and dialogues. Her husband, Francis Andreini, was inconsolable for her loss; and himself was a man of considerable abilities, being the author of three dramas, and miscellanies. Her son John Baptist Andreini, born at Florence in 1578, was also possessed of great talents, and, as an actor, was admired both in Italy and France. His writings are somewhat deficient in judgment, and vitiated by bad taste in following the prevailing bias (for the example of Marino) of the period. His *Adamo*, a sacred drama, is celebrated by many as having given Milton the first idea of *Paradise Lost*.

DIVORCES IN CONNECTICUT.—Dr. Woolsey President of Yale College, in an article designed to show the necessity of a revision of the loose legislation governing the marital relations, says that in Connecticut during the last eight years there were 2,910 divorces, or nearly one to every eleven of the marriages in the State.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, | Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

THE great event of the last week has been the National Labor Congress, held in Germania Hall. There were about one hundred delegates representing the different Trades Unions in the country—all were of more than average ability, and the leaders equal to any men of the age. Those who have read the speeches and essays of Sylvie, Whaley, Campbell, Cameron, Hine, Haywood, Luoker, Trevellick, Phelps, Saxton and others will agree with us that the interests of the country would be safe in hands like these. In their discussions of great national questions—such as Capital and Labor, Finance, Public Lands, Emigration, Free Trade and Universal Suffrage, their debates were superior to those of any body of statesmen ever assembled on this continent. True, there was no special exhibition of scholarly attainments, classical allusions, or Latin quotations; but logical arguments and clear statements of the causes of the disorganization of our social condition. The opening address of the President, C. C. Whaley of Washington, is worthy the careful consideration of every thinker on national life. We publish, in our Financial column, their platform which, in our opinion, is far superior to that of either Chicago or Tammany.

The admission of four women as delegates marks a new era in Workingmen's Conventions. And the appointment of Mrs. Catharine Melaney, President of the Collar Laundry Union of Troy, composed of five hundred women, as Assistant Secretary, whose duty it will be to organize Labor Unions all over the country, shows the recognition of woman to be the future policy of the National Labor Congress. Thus have they inaugurated the grandest movement of the century, proved themselves wise in reading the signs of the times and cunning in securing the only element of faith and enthusiasm that will make the NEW NATIONAL PARTY OF AMERICA, the foundations of which they are now laying, triumphant in 1872. The producers—the workingmen, the women, the negroes—are destined to form a triple power that shall speedily wrest the sceptre of government from the non-producers—the land monopolists, the bondholders, the politicians.

If colored men had been as wide awake as the women, instead of idly waiting for republicans and abolitionists, now melted into one (their very apostle, Wendell Phillips, having given in his adhesion in last week's *Standard*), they would have had their Labor Unions, and sent their delegates to this "National Labor Congress." Such representative men as John Mercer Langston, Robert Purvis, and Frederick Douglass would have been readily admitted, and thus, not only have dignified their race, but by their logic, learning, eloquence and power have added greatly to the ability and interest of the Convention. We urge the colored men of the country to remember that "they who would be free themselves must strike the blow;" hence, if they are not represented in the next National

Labor Congress, to be held in Pittsburg, Penn., August, 1869, it is their own fault. You see, friends, so soon as we women get a foothold among the "white males," instead of selfishly rejoicing in our own good fortune, forgetting all that are behind, we turn to help our colored brother up to the same platform. The world never hears us say, "this is the woman's hour," for in the world of work, as in politics, we demand the equal recognition of the whole people.

One thing was clearly understood in the Convention—that the workingmen would no longer be led by the nose by politicians, as they proposed to have a people's party in '72. They feel that it is a matter of no consequence which party succeeds in the coming election, as their condition will be precisely the same in the success of either Grant or Seymour. As to all the talk about a country, that with Grant we shall have peace, and with Seymour war, so long as neither party proposes Universal Suffrage, or a Sound Monetary System, it makes no difference to the masses which succeeds; or, whether they are made slaves by brute force or cunning legislation.

E. C. S.

FRANK BLAIR ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

We hope every woman in the country will read the able speech of Frank Blair in the *World* of Saturday, Sept. 26th, showing as it does, most clearly and conclusively, what is to be the fate of American women under the radical policy of "manhood suffrage." If you would know, women of the republic, how little trust you can put even in the men of your own race, look at your statutes and constitutions, and see the barbarous laws for women. If Saxon men have legislated thus for their own mothers, wives and daughters, what can we hope for at the hands of Chinese, Indians and Africans? Mr. Blair gives in his speech, which we are sorry we have not the room to copy in full, extracts from several historians, to show how these different nations treat their women. Once more, we say, in the name of the educated women of this country, we protest against the enfranchisement of another man of any race or clime until the daughters of Jefferson, Hancock and Adams are crowned with all their rights.

E. C. S.

The Tribune's London correspondent says:

The question of Female Suffrage comes to the front rather more often here than in America—I suppose because there is a better organized and more reasonably conducted movement here than there.

The trouble with the gentleman is, he reads only the radical papers, and so does not know all that is going on here. In the last year the women have voted in Sturgis, Passaic, Schenectady; have offered their votes in Vineland and Mount Vernon, and are pushing their way on all sides, in the church as well as the state. To know what is going on among the women, one must read the N. Y. *World* and the speech of the democratic candidate for Vice-President. Radicals are too much absorbed in securing the negro votes to look after the women. We think our good democrats are managing the cause of woman quite as well as the Tories of England. The gentleman will see by the N. Y. *World* also, that women were admitted as delegates to the National Labor Congress, just held in the city of New York, where, in their resolutions on woman's work as well as in their platform, the ballot was recognized as the fundamental reme-

dy for woman's wrongs. Can the women of England boast of fifty public speakers that can debate on any national question with credit to themselves and their country? The published speeches of American women compare favorably not only with English women, but with the men of their own nation. Have the women of England a political paper that circulates among thousands on both continents, and is laid on the editorial tables of the first journals in the world? We have no patience with the toadyism of that class of Americans who, when they visit Europe, forget, in the glitter and tinsel of kings and courts, the grandeur of their own institutions, and the merits of their own countrywomen.

WORKING WOMEN.

We call the attention of our readers to the reports of the working women's meetings published in another column, and especially to the starving prices at which they work. The more we look into this problem of women's work, the greater necessity we see. 1st. That all girls should be early taught the duty of self-support, and trained for some trade or profession. 2d. That all the schools and colleges, trade and professions should be thrown open to women, that they need not be crowded into one or two employments. 3d. That they and their labor should be dignified by making them the peers of man in the state, the church, and the home. Now, the only way that this can be accomplished, is for women to stand by each other, organize their unions all over the country, be ambitious to excel in whatever they undertake, do their work well and then demand the highest prices. This National Labor Congress have passed resolutions pledging themselves to stand by women in securing equal wages for equal work.

THE *World* says—

Miss Susan B. Anthony has adopted the Grecian bend. Oh! no, Mr. Editor, hers is the "Suffrage bend," the result of twenty years hard work for the enfranchisement of woman. Miss Anthony is fortunately emancipated from the tyranny of fashion. Some of the malicious republican papers say that "our friends," the Democratic party, will adopt the Grecian bend in November. As it needs a good deal of preparation to do that thing gracefully, we advise them to get ready in time, by casting off the dead skin of the past and emerging on the high ground of "THE REVOLUTION."

Then if the Republicans do carry the election, as they undoubtedly will, they will awake to the fact that while they have been scrambling for office the philosophical democrats have entrenched themselves in principle, on the Gibraltar rock of justice and equality, with one hand lifting up the negro to manhood and citizenship, and with the other, crowning the women of the republic, as their rightful peers, in political, religious, and social life.

WOMEN AND THE TRADES UNIONS.—At a large mass meeting of the Trades Union in Albany last week a resolution was passed denouncing the low wages and long hours for girls and women and recommending them to learn trades and join the Labor Unions, or use other honorable means to compel men to render unto every woman according to her works. This last resolution the *Commercial Advertiser* thinks is a novelty in the action of these Unions,

THE WORLD.

On another page will be found reports from the *World* of those discussions in the National Labor Congress that refer to woman's labor, and the admission of female delegates into the Convention. Those persons at a distance desiring to have full reports of the debates continuing through six days would do well to obtain the New York *World* of that week, as its reports, as usual, were full, fair, and interesting. That journal always has the best reports and reviews of any paper in the city, and publishes more in one week on the Woman's Rights question than all our radical daily papers do in a year.

THE BURLINGAME CHINA MISSION.

AMERICAN FETES TO THE "MANDARINS."

From the Pall-Mall Gazette.

We are afraid the Americans have already spoiled the Chinese Ambassadors. They have been taken through a course of unlimited feasting and carousal. At New York a great dinner was given to them, and Mr. Everts, now Attorney-General, in enumerating the points of difference between the Chinese and the Americans, said that the former had no national debt; but, with the proverbial generosity of his countrymen, he added: "Never mind; let them take ours." Perhaps the Embassy did not comprehend this offer; at any rate, they did not accept it. Very shortly after they were flattered by the polite attentions of the strong-minded women. Mrs. Stanton, the conductor of the Woman's Rights journal, called upon the Chinese and told them the only thing the American woman wanted to make them supremely happy was to vote. "I thought you were going to say a set of jewels," replied the chief mandarin—if he be a mandarin; "but of course the ladies of America have minds above such vanities." It is in Boston, however, that the Chinese have had the greatest success. Dr. O. W. Holmes condescended to write a poem in their special honor, one stanza of which runs as follows:

"Open wide, ye gates of gold—
Till Nevada's breezes fan
The snowy peaks of Ta Sene Shan—
Till Erie blends its waters blue
With the waves of Tung-Tin-Hu—
Till deep Missouri lends its flow
To swell the rushing Hoang-Ho!"

Mr. Sumner gave the patient ambassadors a long account of Marco Polo and Mr. R. W. Emerson praised tea as "the cordial of nations." After Mr. Charles Sumner's speech, the band played the tune of "Champagne Charlie," the appropriateness of which to Mr. Sumner's light style of oratory seems to have at once struck the audience. The Chinese will be disappointed, after all this, with their reception in England. Goldsmith's Chinese philosopher reported that it was a custom with Englishmen turned of thirty to retire at proper intervals every year and lie in of the spleen. When the new ambassadors contrast their reception here with that which they experienced in America, they will think they have unaccountably arrived at one of our great lying-in seasons.

In view of the proverbial stolidity of the English "white male," for the credit of the country, introduce the Chinese to your strong-minded women. With Miss Lydia Becker, Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bodichon, Lily Maxwell, etc., etc., Chih and Sun will be as much entertained as they were with the galaxy of stars they met at Secretary Seward's reception. The society of cultivated, healthy, happy women would do far more to brighten the male intellect than all the "Brewers to her Majesty" in the nation.

As Chih and Sun Tejeu promised to subscribe for "THE REVOLUTION," we are to have the honor of an introduction to the Chinese Empire, and inaugurate a celestial Revolution—unlike that described by Milton, which consisted of "masculine angels" descending to lower and lower depths of discord, disease and depravity

but of "feminine angels," ascending higher and higher, to the divine heights of peace, purity and equality. What a fact for the nineteenth century is the condition of Chinese women—ignorant and secluded—they know nothing of the great outer world; nothing of the wonders of the age in which they live; permitted neither to read, write, travel, and in many parts of the country, not even to walk! The alphabet and locomotion are considered as dangerous in China as are education and the ballot in England and America; and our treatment of women will seem as absurd twenty years hence as that of the Chinese to-day.

Why don't our Irish fellow-citizens in some of the city districts show their appreciation of the services of George Francis Train by electing him to Congress? Mr. Train merits this acknowledgment at their hands; and thousands of native-born voters of all parties would rally to the support of a candidate of so much eloquence and originality. Mr. Train would be sure to distinguish himself in Congress. Why shouldn't the people of the Fifth District, where the squabble between Mr. Morrissey and his opponents is red-hot, reconcile all their differences by concentrating upon Train? Let them ponder on this idea. The more they consider it, the better they will like it.—*Sun*.

Yes, that is the thing to be done. We think it would be a great benefit both to the country and Mr. Train. The discipline of parliamentary rules, speaking on time, and to the point, would greatly improve him; and it would be a great credit to any district in our city to be represented by a man that neither drinks, or smokes, or chews, or lies, or steals, or swears, and believes in the interests of labor and a new monetary system.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, writing to the *Ledger*, says:

As autobiographies are in fashion, I will insert a chapter of my own. When I was about eight or nine years old I took care of a cow, a horse, and the pigs, split and brought in the wood, and did considerable housework. The confinement of the district-school was exceedingly distasteful to me. To sit for hours with a spelling-book or reader, without an idea, forbidden to whisper, and made to drone and drudge, was so irksome that, when I was nine years old, I petitioned to stay at home. I was told that I should grow up ignorant and stupid. Very well, ignorant and stupid I would be. Not thinking that I would agree to it, my mother said that I might stay at home if I would do the housework. I jumped at the chance! A long checked apron was made for me. It was my duty to set the table, to wait on others during meals, to clear-off the things, shake and fold the tablecloth, wash the dishes, scour the knives and forks, sweep up the carpet, dust the chairs and furniture, and in short, to do the whole of a second girl's work. With such relief did I pursue my tasks that my mother could not withhold her commendation, though she was always sparing of praise. To these tasks I soon added the hemming of towels and napkins, and of coarse fabrications—bags, ticks, and such like. During this period I also continued my stable work. Being healthy and vigorous, I enjoyed the training, and was never so good a boy, at home, as during the six months thus employed. Nor would I for any consideration spare the knowledge I then obtained. It has been of incalculable value to me all my life. I have never been afraid of breaking down and having nothing to do. The world is full of business if a man has a head and hand to attend to it with. I am not naturally expert in manual craft, yet there are few things that I cannot do after a manner.

While women are emerging from the household, and learning trades, professions and arts, men should learn more of domestic craft, and thus, both the one and the other, will get along in life easier and better.

It is time now for the world to talk a little on "man's sphere." We should like to know why all boys should not be trained to do housework and sew as well as girls. Just look at the time farmers have in the winter evenings. Now, if they had sewing machines, they could do a greater part of the family sewing, and thus re-

lieve their nervous wives and daughters from the most exhausting work they do. Women work all day and sew all night, while men sleep and read the newspapers.

There are multitudes of women who never get time to look at a newspaper from one week's end to another. There is no end to the work of farmers' wives; even nights and Sundays bring them no relief. Cows must be milked, men fed, children nursed, winter and summer, day and night their work goes on. Statistics show that more farmers' wives than any other class become insane, such is the monotony and constant strain of their lives. Now, we say to all good farmers, take hold when you have time, and help your wives with the housework and sewing, and then take them with you to town, that they, too, can chat with their neighbors, sell the butter and eggs, and spend the money as they desire.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

THE SUCCESSOR OF MISS MENKEN.—The theatrical critic of the *Liberte*, M. Paul de Saint Victor, writes on the reproduction of the "Pirates of the Savannah" at the Chatelet Theatre, as follows: "It is a Mexican drama tattooed with local coloring, splendidly put on the stage, and as amusing as a filibustering story or an account of a shipwreck. Miss Sarah Dove has taken the place of poor Adah Menken, who was dismounted by death from the equestrian role which she was to undertake. The debutante has neither the beauty nor the renown of Adah, but her pantomime is striking, and her face has quickness and expression. She was much applauded."—*London Queen*.

Poor Adah! when she died she left the world a book of poems that reveals an inner life of love for the true, the pure, the beautiful, that none could have imagined possible in the actress, whose public and private life were alike sensual and scandalous. Who can read the following verses from her pen, without feeling that this unfortunate girl, a victim of society, was full of genius and tenderness, and that under more fortunate circumstances, she might have been an honor to her sex. How sad and touching is this confession of the failure of her life.

Where is the promise of my years:
Once written on my brow?
Ere errors, agonies, and fears,
Brought with them all that speaks in tears,
Ere I had sunk beneath my peers;
Where sleeps that promise now?

Nought lingers to redeem those hours,
Still, still, to memory sweet!
The flowers that bloomed in sunny bowers
Are withered all; and Evil towers
Supreme above her sisters powers
Of Sorrow and Deceit.

I look along the columned years,
And see Life's riven tane,
Just where it fell, amid the jeers
Of scornful lips, whose mocking sneers
Forever hiss within mine ears
To break the sleep of pain.

I can but own my life is vain,
A desert void of peace;
I missed the goal I sought to gain,
I missed the measure of the strain
That lulls Fame's fever in the brain,
And bids Earth's tumult cease.

Myself! alas for theme so poor,
A theme but rich in fear;
I stand a wreck on Error's shore,
A spectre not within the door,
A houseless shadow evermore,
An exile lingering here.

We who have lived and loved in comfort and satisfaction, need a new evangel to teach us that nobler virtues than we shall ere possess are found to-day among the poor children of want and temptation. Let those women who

wrap their mantles of complacency about them, and thank God that they are not such as those, consider if they had been subject to like temptations might they not have suffered like infirmities. In death, poor Adah speaks sweet words of love and purity that will help to ennoble the life of many a girl that might have followed in the paths she led. They who have seen life in its worst phases, know its needs and temptations; and none so mighty to save as they who have tasted the bitterness of death. Says Victor Hugo: "As the debris of sewers have been found to possess those chemical elements that can alone restore the worn-out lands in the old world, so from the very dregs of society, through poverty and suffering, shall come forth the grandest virtues of self-sacrifice and heroism that can alone redeem the race." E. C. S.

A DIRE PREDICTION.—At the recent convention in Massachusetts to nominate the State officers, Congressman Boutwell presided and in his opening address said among many other most important things, the House of Representatives of the state of Georgia has ejected from their seats as members of the body all persons of color, and this on account of their color, and for no other reason whatever. The right to elect to office, and the right to be elected to office, are the essential co-existing conditions of citizenship, and when separated both are lost. *The denial of the right of the negro to be elected to office will be followed by the denial of his right to vote.* The loss of these will prepare a way for the seizure of all his rights as a man and as a citizen. The example of Georgia, imitated by the other states of the South, will result in the expulsion of the negro from that region, and the distribution of this most unfortunate race, either as paupers or laborers, over the old free states of the North.

FRANCES POWER COBBE wants to vote. She has claimed the right to have her name put on the Chelsea register, on the ground that she "occupies premises." The Female Suffrage people insist that everybody, without distinction of sex, who occupies premises, must go on the register. "THE REVOLUTION" ought to secure this Frances instead of George Francis as a correspondent.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Our hearts are large enough to take in both. We should be very happy if Mrs. Frances Power Cobbe would grace the pages of "THE REVOLUTION" weekly with emanations from her vigorous pen, *without money and without price*, as our good friend, George Francis Train, has ever done.

A LETTER from our Agent, Mrs. M. H. Brinkerhoff, now travelling in Ill., brings good news and many subscriptions. Mrs. Brinkerhoff says the women are thinking more than they did before reading "THE REVOLUTION."

We trust the friends of Woman's Equal Rights in Illinois will give her not only large audiences but the "material aid" necessary to enable her to go forward with her work. We met Mrs. B. in Kansas and can assure all who attend her meetings a rich treat. Patrons of "THE REVOLUTION" help Mrs. B. to keep the ball rolling.

MOCKERY.—The Massachusetts republicans, after leading and aiding the Federal government to the fatal policy under which Georgia has expelled from her legislature its most loyal if not able members, can now mock those members with resolutions like the following, adopted in

State Convention of more than 1,400 delegates.

And this is the party to whom the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and Wendell Phillips commit the cause of the colored man! But read the insulting resolutions:

Resolved, That the rights of the loyal citizens of the South, won by war and secured by victories and legislation shall be maintained.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the system of reconstruction established by the law-making power of the nation, as wise and humane, and as demanding no more than the security and good faith of the country require.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN FOR CONGRESS.

We see posters throughout the city, and notice in our exchanges, that Mr. George Francis Train is to be run for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, which is now represented by Mr. John Morrissey. A meeting is advertised for Friday evening, October 2d instant, to endorse and nominate him for Congress from that district.

The following is from the New York Sun:

TRAIN ON THE TRACK.—The irrepressible Train is again on the track, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column—this time for Congress, from the Fifth District of this city. He expects to arrive here in about three weeks' time, and take the field in person against all competitors.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CANDIDATES.

THE CANVASS IN ENGLAND.

NO. III.

LORD AMBERLEY is canvassing his district—South Devon—with great success. At Holsworthy, he addressed a meeting at which there were 2,000 farmers gathered together from the surrounding country to listen to his clear and energetic speech, during the delivery of which, questions of a slanderous nature were asked him by opponents in the audience. He declined to answer them and threatened legal proceedings if they were again repeated. Quite a row ensued, but the meeting being composed mostly of the friends of the Lord, a resolution was passed by a large majority in favor of his return.

The *Northern Whig* says Sir George Bowyer has begun to canvass his borough—Dundalk—where he was received quite coldly, and his subsequent work has not been such as to raise any hope of success. We trust the *Whig* is wrong, for Sir George is one of Mr. Mill's strongest supporters on the woman question.

Guildford Onslow, who has represented Guildford for ten years, is again before the people of this borough. He addressed an enthusiastic meeting a few weeks ago, at the close of which, a vote of confidence in him, was passed.

A meeting has been held in Knares, to receive the statements of Isaac Holden who represented this borough in the last Parliament, for accepting the nomination for the East Division of West Riding. Having explained his motives in so doing, resolutions were passed approving his course, and thanking him for past services. Let us hope he will be as successful with his new constituents as with his former, and be returned to the new Parliament.

Sir Jervoise Clark Jervoise, we are sorry to say, has vacated his seat for South Hants, and the Hon. W. Cowper, who, we trust, will stand as firmly for Woman Suffrage as his predecessor, is the candidate for his seat.

Lord Elcho, who is running against the Wo-

man Suffrage candidate—Lord William Hay—in Haddingtonshire, has written to Lord Hoptoun's agent, requesting him to use the Lord's influence in his favor. To which both Lord Hoptoun and his agent respectfully declined. Everything seems to indicate the return of Lord Hay.

In West Cumberland Hon. P. Wyndham is again before the people.

In Lambeth, on the occasion of Thomas Hughes's first speech in the present canvass, he was received with great enthusiasm.

Richard Young has concluded the canvass of Cambridgeshire, have visited all the markets of his district, speaking daily for two weeks where he was favorably received. His great popularity with the people, and the action of the Tory party, who, doubtful of success, have called Sir W. Bagg to speak in their interests, make Mr. Young's triumph almost certain.

M. JEAN DOLPHUS, a large manufacturer in France, finding upon investigation that the women employed in his factories lost 40 per cent. of their children in the first year, whereas the average mortality at that age in France is only 18, determined with a princely philanthropy to go to the root of the evil by paying every recent mother six weeks' wages without work. The result has been the reduction of infant mortality in the district from 40 to 25 per cent. in three years. Other manufacturers have introduced a similar plan, by inducing the employees to contribute to a fund. The subject is of importance everywhere, and some provision of the kind is demanded by humanity both for mothers and children.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY TO US.

ST. LOUIS Sept. 19th, 1868.

DEAR "REVOLUTION": From the other side of the Mississippi we have been watching your course with deepening interest ever since the November day when we shook hands over the almost victory of Kansas. And now do you wish words of praise and encouragement? or have you grown impervious to either praise or blame?

You certainly bear censure bravely. It is said that Talleyrand once fell asleep with a pamphlet in his hand which some one, picking up, found to be a violent satire on the sleeper. Very good for Talleyrand, but you must fall asleep each night over whole volumes of invective, to say nothing of the pages upon pages of friendly advice from those "who favor the cause," or who "differ slightly," or who do not like "Train oil." Without doubt, you are the "best abused" woman in the country, and yet you seem to grow and thrive, and we are not sure that you will not soon become absolutely popular; and then, perhaps, after you have obtained your hundred thousand subscribers, and have become rich and respectable, you will grow conservative and dignified, and will touch existing evils lightly, and will deprecate the extreme measures of fanatics, and eschew revolutionists, and—but let us not anticipate the dire catastrophe!

Here, in St. Louis, we are liking you better and better—not that we approve everything you say, remember—but you say so many good and true things that we can afford to pass over a few paragraphs with a little brown. Our cause is gaining throughout the West—women are entering into politics. A few days since, a committee of ladies sent a communication to the *Times*, a democratic paper of this place, asking in what way they could aid the party, and we learn that "Tannerites," composed entirely of ladies, are springing up in Illinois. Said a prominent republican, who has been "stumping" the state, a few days since, "It is wonderful how the woman question is growing." "Why, I was scarcely seated in the hotel at C. before I was waited upon by a deputation of ladies to know my opinion on the subject." How long, think you, will woman be content merely to wave handkerchiefs, throw bouquets, or be paraded in processions to represent the "thirty-six" states or the Goddess of Liberty?

Appropos of this handkerchief-waving, we have just

had a grand convocation of the Masonic Fraternity here. Knights Templar gathered from every part of the country, with the usual banqueting and parades. Very imposing these representatives of a semi-barbaric age appeared as they marched through the streets with nodding plumes and gorgeous regalia, greeted all along the line of march by ladies, who gave them the most flattering proofs of regard, waving handkerchiefs, presenting bouquets and clapping their hands with a pretty enthusiasm, quite inexplicable when we remember that in this organization, more than perhaps any other, woman is indebted for the inferior position she occupies in church and state. It was an influence which, doubtless, operated strongly when those laws were framed which class women with minors, idiots, paupers and criminals. Masonry will still have its eulogists, but woman should never, by work or look, show her approval of an order whose maxim and tradition hang as a millstone about her neck.

We are glad to see, of late, some signs of life in the Independent regarding the Woman Question. We had waited long, and waited in vain, for a redemption of the promise made in the beginning of the year by that journal to advocate Woman Suffrage with as much zeal as they had ever shown for negro suffrage. (I quote from memory.) We were beginning to despair, and were about to say, "Good bye, Theodore," when luckily an editorial appeared on the subject, soon followed by a second, causing us to hope that zeal for the welfare of one half the human race had not entirely blinded them to the claims of the other half. After all, perhaps, we expect too much from those who have fought the battles of freedom in the anti-slavery ranks—it is not to be expected that one should suffer martyrdom twice, after a triumphant apotheosis, after recovering the crown and the palm it is not according to the "fitness of things" again to take up the cross and bow the back to the sultriness.

So we must look for our martyrs elsewhere; fresh victims must be sought to appease the moloch of ignorance and prejudice which stands in the path of every genuine reform. We shall find them, for Truth will never lack witnesses while the world stands.

We are always happy to hear from those earnest workers who had the pleasure of meeting at St. Louis, and we wish they would write us exactly the points on which they differ from us and point out wherein we are wrong. We want our journal to be a talk among the women all over the country. Do not forget, dear friends, that now is the time to be rolling up petitions to pour into Congress, demanding that the word "male" be stricken out of "the District of Columbia Suffrage bill." It will be the first bill in order when Congress assembles.

BINGHAMTON, June 2d, 1868.

MISS SARAH B. ANTHONY—My Dear Friend: I address you thus, for you are a friend to all womankind, unless I greatly mistake your character.

In February last I went to New York. Before starting on the New York and Erie Road I purchased a ticket, which I supposed would insure me against accidents as well as against death. It never occurred to me that women were not insured against accidents. I know all men were—rich or poor, idle or industrious.

I left that ticket with a friend, therefore had never read the "provisions" printed on the ticket, which I beg you to read. On my return, I purchased another ticket and read that—was astonished to find that "Females will be insured, under this ticket, against death only." I know of several cases where young men have received twenty dollars a week for slight accidents.

My dressmaker, a very worthy as well as capable woman, a widow with a daughter and aged mother to support, whose time is money, and therefore bread and butter to her, purchased a ticket of this name. "Railway Passengers Assurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., thinking she was insured against accidents, just as men were. After she had bought it, she read it, and was indignant, for she felt that her time was important to her as any man's was to him.

It seems to me like a swindle. I hope I have presented the case clearly. Will you, or Mrs. Stanton draw the attention of the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" to this matter? Do, Miss Anthony, express your opinion on this subject, and oblige a reader of "THE REVOLUTION."

SARAH E. SATRE.

With the above letter the writer sends the ticket of the "Railway Passengers Assurance Co. of Hartford, Connecticut," J. G. Batterson,

President, H. T. Sperry, Secretary. After telling all that they will do for twenty-five cents, and selling their tickets to men and women alike, we find this exception—"Females will be insured under this ticket against death only." A working woman would need the promised \$5,000 much more if injured and left unable to work, than if dead, and in case of accident, she would be much more likely to be hurt than killed, for women, like cats, are said to have three lives. For the life of us, we cannot see why a woman cannot be insured against accident as well as a man.

Well, here is a new mystery on the Woman Question. Will the President of the "Hartford Assurance Company" tell us why a woman cannot be insured against accident? Do the men of Connecticut consider her too false and frail to risk a journey to New York without some injury? Why is not a damaged woman as great a loss to herself, the family and state as a damaged man?

Why sell a woman a ticket if it does not indemnify her against accident? We agree with the writer that this looks very much like a swindle. We trust we shall hear from those Connecticut gentlemen. In the meantime, let all women read their tickets before they pay for them.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association took place at Union League Hall, Washington, Friday, Sept. 25th, Mrs. J. S. Griffing presiding.

Professor Willcox moved that a committee be appointed. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Professor Willcox, J. Crossman, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. State.

While the committee was absent, a letter was read from Senator Pomeroy, stating that he was willing to act as president of the society.

The letter concludes as follows:

"I trust all the friends will unite in one association. We have but one object in view, and should all labor together to accomplish this end, viz.: the enfranchisement of every American citizen, with no partiality for race or sex. The American citizen is the only safe depository for the ballot, and the only safeguard for individual and national liberty. Let us labor to realize, even in our day and time, this true type of republican government. The rights and safety of individuals and of the nation demand it."

The annual report was then read, showing that great interest in the cause of Woman's Rights was manifested both in Europe and America. The report states that the condition of the finances had progressed under the untiring efforts of Prof. Willcox and Mrs. Griffing.

The committee here returned and reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—United States Senator S. C. Pomeroy.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, Mrs. Belva McCall Lockwood, Miss Stickney, Thaddeus Hyatt, Caroline B. Winslow, M.D., S. Yorke At Lee, Mrs. Josephine L. Slade, Professor William J. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Olin, Judge A. B. Olin, Mrs. C. M. E. Y. Christian, Professor George B. Vashon, J. H. Crossman, Mrs. Angeline S. Hall, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Mrs. Dr. Hathaway, Bishop Moore, Mrs. C. A. F. Stebbins, G'les B. Stebbins, Miss Emily Stanton, Dr. John Mayhew, John R. Elvans, J. C. O. Whaley, Charles Roeser, George T. Downing.

Recording Secretary—Geo. F. Needham,

Treasurer—Daniel Breed.

Board of Managers—Josephine S. Griffing, Professor J. K. H. Willcox, Dr. Daniel Breed, Mrs. Corner, Geo. F. Needham, Mrs. Lydia S. Hall, J. H. Crane.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. T. Corner.

Mr. J. H. Crane said that Dr. Breed requested him to withdraw his name as treasurer, he moved that Mr. Hutchinson be substituted for treasurer, and that the name of Dr. Breed be placed among the vice-presidents. Agreed to.

The committee also reported the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That every day's experience adds fresh proof of the justice and wisdom of the universal suffrage movement.

Resolved, That successful reconstruction cannot take

place unless every adult citizen is free to exercise political power.

Resolved, That as friends of education we demand the extension to all of the ballot, the mightiest educator known.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the cause on the progress which it has made everywhere during the year.

Resolved, That the revision of the government of this District affords a great opportunity for Congress to try the experiment of enfranchising the women.

Resolved, That we earnestly ask the active aid of all friends of freedom, here and elsewhere, and of all progressive journals, in the effort to bring this subject, during the next four months, to the attention of Congress and country; aid by petitions, money, and influence.

Resolved, That we denounce the proposal to set up a property qualification for voting as a base plot to continue the oppression of those who, by past oppression, have been hindered from acquiring property, and to rob of political power those who need it most.

Resolved, That the proposition, now pending in Congress, to abolish elective office in this District, and thus deprive the people of self-government, and perpetually disfranchise both men and women, is fraudulent in form and despotic in purpose.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers are hereby instructed to memorialize Congress in favor of Universal Suffrage in the territories, and for a constitutional amendment securing it throughout the land.

Resolved, That the example of the six thousand women of Manchester, and their sisters in other parts of Great Britain, who have just demanded the privilege of exercising their right of suffrage, is worthily followed by the women of Mount Vernon, New York, and Sturgis Michigan; that we cordially commend these noble examples to all our countrywomen; and that we extend to the women aforesaid our hearty sympathy, and our best wishes for the success of their efforts.

Resolved, That we take the occasion of the retirement of our friend, Dr. Daniel Breed, from the office of treasurer, to express our sincere regret that he has felt obliged to take this step, and tender him our cordial thanks for his past services.

Resolved, That to our late Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes, and to our late agent and manager, Mr. James H. Holmes, the thanks of the association are extended for the work which they have actually accomplished on its behalf.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the daily press of the district for their reports of our proceedings and that we look to see increased fullness and accuracy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city press, and in "THE REVOLUTION" and Standard.

Professor Willcox then read an address to the women of the district, which was referred to the Board of Managers.

Letters were reported from Frederick Douglass, George William Curtis, and Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

Addresses were delivered by J. H. Crossman, G. F. Needham, Mrs. Lockwood, B. J. Hinton, and Mr. Tibbitts, of Virginia. Dr. Breed recited an original poem, entitled, "Woman's Pledge to Freedom."

APPROPRIATE TOAST.—The best toast of the season so far, is the following:

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.—The only farm where *draining* is carried on all the year round.

SIR WILLIAM ABDY, who died lately in London of too much port and cognate luxuries, left five millions of dollars in hard cash, besides a magnificent private library. The stamp duty on the will was sixty-seven thousand dollars.

OPEN WIDE THE GATES.—It is said that Mr. P. W. Gates, of Chicago, has expended \$9,000 in founding a Women's Home for respectable working women.

WILLIAM MACKAY, of New York, has just sold to Mrs. George Francis Train, of New York, the lot of land on Bellevue avenue, near the Bailey beach, Newport B. I.—about two acres—for \$12,000, for immediate improvement.

RACHEL is in Newgate. So it is evident that she is not on her way to New York.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

It is impossible to find room for more than the discussions on the questions specially pertaining to woman. The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials—Wm. J. Jessup of this city—at the close of his report, presented the following names:

FEMALE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—Mrs. Mary Kellogg Putnam, Workingwoman's Association No. 2, New York City; Miss Susan B. Anthony, Workingwoman's Association No. 1, New York City; Mrs. Mary A. Macdonald, Women's Protective Labor Union, Mount Vernon, New York.

The President then made his opening address, from which we extract as follows:

FEMALE LABOR.

The question of Female labor is one of paramount importance to the industrial classes, and merits the attention of trade organizations, local and national. The extent to which female labor is introduced into many trades makes it a serious question with workmen therein as to what course shall be pursued in reference thereto, and how they can protect themselves from its depressing influences; for the effect of introducing female labor is to undermine prices, that character of labor being usually employed, unjustly to the woman, at a lower rate than is paid for male labor on the same kind of work—an injustice that I sincerely hope to yet see removed, for there is no good reason why a woman should not receive as much pay as is given a man if she executes a quantity and quality of work equal to that executed by him. It would be well could government be induced to set the example of equal compensation for male and female labor. I believe that every effort should be made to encourage and assist in the formation of female societies and then they should be brought into co-operation with the men's societies. To bring up the lowest to the level of the highest is the true principle of reform, and by making that noble purpose the underlying principle of our action, the happiest of results must ultimately ensue.

It would be a great reform to relieve the poorly paid and overburdened workingwomen of the damaging physical effects and demoralizing tendencies of the prevailing system, and to contribute to that result would be an action worthy of your best endeavors.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following:

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Jessup also presented a communication as follows:

"WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
37 Park Row, Room 20,
New York, September 18."

"To the President and Members of the National Labor Congress:

"Elizabeth Cady Stanton is hereby appointed a delegate to your Congress, to act in behalf of the workingwomen of America. SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Secretary Woman's Suffrage Association of America."

Mr. Jessup stated that the Suffrage Association not being a labor organization as stipulated in the by-laws, the Committee referred the subject to the Convention.

Various motions were made to admit Mrs. Stanton, to refer the matter back to the Committee, and to lay the matter on the table.

A. T. Cavis said that he was not in favor of the admission of Mrs. Stanton as a full member, but moved that she be admitted as a corresponding member.

The motion to refer the credentials back was renewed.

Wm. H. Sylvius, of Pennsylvania, thought it was unnecessary to report the credentials back. Either receive the credentials or reject them. He was in favor of receiving Mrs. Stanton. (Applause.) She was one of the boldest writers of the age, and had done more than anybody he knew to elevate her class, and his class, too. (applause); and God knew they needed elevation. (Applause.)

Mr. Goodenough, of Hartford, objected that the society represented by Mrs. Stanton was not a Labor Union. He thought the Constitution forbade her admission.

Mr. Lucker, of New York, in a decidedly German accent, spoke warmly in favor of admitting Mrs. Stanton. We admitted all sorts of delegates at Chicago.

Mr. Jessup called attention to the fact that they were not then acting under their present constitution. (Applause.)

Mr. Keating, of New York, wanted the leading women

to first train female labor to present a bold and organized system of labor and to learn to fight capital. He thought that the labor question should take precedence of suffrage. They did not want to be bothered with the question of suffrage. He thought it was anticipating a movement that would require years for its completion. They were not acting as a political body. They wanted to raise their wives and daughters to the same state as themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Sylvius did not understand that they were endorsing female suffrage by admitting Mrs. Stanton. She and her colleagues had begun to work at the bottom and were gradually working up, and to the shame and disgrace of the working men, these women had been left to work alone. He was in favor of admitting everybody with credentials, and was willing to work with them. He would admit the devil if he came properly accredited and could aid in their work. (Laughter.) He wanted to consolidate all the elements and work out the emancipation of all the laborers.

Mr. Gordon, of the slate roofers, wanted to know whether the lady could be admitted constitutionally. If she could not, there was no use of this discussion.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was by unanimous consent permitted to address the Union, several gentlemen delegates kindly yielding the floor for that purpose. Miss Anthony said she could explain it in five minutes. The gentlemen, some of them, seemed to think that the Woman's Suffrage Association could not have for its object the amelioration of the condition of laboring women and men. She wanted to say to them that Mrs. Stanton and herself and the few men and women who were interested in that question, and had studied for twenty years into the causes of the degradation of woman, had come to the conclusion that it was because women could not vote; it was because of their disfranchisement; what protection had the women if they should undertake a strike now; they were powerless without the ballot. It was the power of the ballot that made men successful in their strikes. The ballot would alone enable women to assert their equality, and relieve the trade organizations of the opposition of cheap female labor, and bring it into organized co-operation with male labor. She called their attention to the fact that when the printers of the *World* office struck the women type-setters came forward and filled their places. With a proper spirit of co-operation this would not be. They could not deny the philosophical truth that one class of labor could not be degraded without degrading all others. Women could not be injured without injuring men. The elevation of women would react upon the other sex, and benefit them, too. She considered that the improvement of the condition of women was only to be accomplished through the means of giving them the ballot. Hence the Woman's Suffrage Association of America, more than any other, has for its object the amelioration and elevation of the women who work for a living. Gentlemen, vote aye, and thereby recognize this great truth.

Mr. Phelps, of New Haven, was proud that one plank in the Labor Congress held at Boston was for the elevation of female labor and he was decidedly in favor of accepting the proffered aid from the female suffrage associations.

After some confusion, and sundry efforts to obtain the floor, Mr. Junio called the previous question, which was ordered. The question then recurred on the proposition to call the yeas and nays, which was declared lost, but the Chair reconsidered his decision, and the yeas and nays were called on the question of admitting Mrs. Stanton as a delegate.

At this time there was considerable confusion owing to the appearance of an intoxicated outsider among the delegates. Several of the members finally succeeded in ousting him.

Mrs. Mary Macdonald, of Mount Vernon, said that was a specimen of the scenes they had at Mount Vernon before the women attended the town meetings.

The Chair stated that the Union was not responsible for the conduct of the individual, as he was not a delegate.

The individual continued to make more noise outside, but was finally disposed of by the aid of a policeman.

Several delegates explained their votes while the vote was being taken on the question of admitting Mrs. Stanton as a full delegate.

Mr. Lucker, of New York, voted "Aye, of course."

Mr. Batory, of Baltimore, said—"I believe that intellect and moral worth shall vote and ignorance and vice shall not vote. I am a woman suffrage man. I vote 'Aye.'" (Applause.)

Mr. L. A. Hine—I was president of the second Woman's Rights Convention held in Akron, Ohio, and gladly vote Aye. (Applause.)

E. H. Heywood voted aye because he believed that the ballot was the means of elevating female labor and womanhood.

Mr. Goodenough was friendly to the claims of woman, and had the greatest respect for the ladies and their cause, but he considered that under their constitution they could not admit the lady or go into the suffrage question without going into politics. He voted "No." (Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Cavis said he could not vote to admit the lady as a delegate, although he was willing to admit her as a corresponding member. But, as his motion had been cut off by the previous question, he was obliged to vote "No." (Applause and disapprobation.)

Mr. Young, of New York, was proceeding to tell how he sympathized with the women, but could not vote for them.

Mr. S. J. Wallace thought that the best argument for Woman's suffrage was made by Mr. Young, who was right in his argument, but wrong in his vote. (Laughter.)

Various objections were made to the continuance of the discussion.

Mr. Wallace voted "Aye."

Mr. Sylvius was not going to explain his vote very much. If the women of America had not felt the hard hand of capital, he wondered who had. (Applause.)

Delegates—"We object," "vote," "no speeches."

Mr. Sylvius said he voted "yes," because he believed it was right. (Applause.)

Mr. Burke, of New York, voted "no," because he was sent to a labor congress. He was instructed that the moment they launched into politics his position as a delegate ceased.

Mr. Shuck wanted to change his vote. He changed from "aye" to "no." (Laughter.)

The Secretary reported forty-four votes in the affirmative, and nineteen in the negative; so Mrs. Stanton was declared a member.

The next day, eighteen gentlemen threatened to resign if Mrs. Stanton were a recognized delegate, whereupon the following resolution was offered as a pacificator:

Resolved, That by the admission of Mrs. Stanton as a delegate to this body, the National Labor Congress does not regard itself as indorsing her peculiar ideas, or committing itself to the question of Female Suffrage, but simply regard her as a representative from an organization having for its object "the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living."

Worthy of Talleyrand.

FEMALE LABOR.

The Committee on Female Labor reported as follows: Your Committee on Female Labor would respectfully report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the low wages, long hours and damaging service to which workingwomen are doomed, destroy health, imperil virtue, and are a standing reproach to civilization—that we urge them to learn trades, engage in business, join our labor unions, or form protective unions of their own, secure the ballot, and use every other honorable means to persuade or force employers to do justice to women by paying them equal wages for equal work.

Resolved, That we pledge the aid of the unions represented in this Congress to all workingwomen's protective associations, which are now or may be hereafter formed, in all their just and lawful demands.

Resolved, That each delegate to this Congress be a special committee to facilitate the organization of Women's Labor Associations in their respective localities.

Resolved, That this Congress demand the application of the Eight-hour law to woman's labor in the various trades and avocations to which they are or may be employed.

Resolved, That we urge Congress and all the State Legislatures to pass laws securing equal salaries for equal work to all women employed under the various departments of government.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
EDWARD F. GORDON,
J. W. L. BARNES,
WM. S. JESSUP,
MARY K. PUTNAM.

Several delegates immediately rose to move the adoption of the foregoing report.

Mr. Bourke—There is a kind of wedge in the clause relative to Female Suffrage which I do not wish to see introduced here. Mrs. Stanton, it is true, was admitted here as a delegate yesterday, but this morning, by resolution, you declined to indorse her peculiar dogmas.

Yet here we have this committee recommending women to secure the ballot.

Mr. Gordon—I don't think the delegate understands the resolution. We say, to the workingwomen of the United States, "form yourselves into labor organizations—get just compensation for your work, and if you think that the ballot is necessary for you to obtain justice, try to get it." Nor is this Congress pledged to aid them in any way. This is how we framed the report, and I don't think it conflicts with the resolutions passed this morning in any way. I would like gentlemen to point out how it conflicts with them.

Mr. Keating—In my opinion, it is an excellent report; very well conceived and very well expressed. But in matters of this kind every word in a resolution stands for an idea: and though an indorsement of Female Suffrage is not expressly given, it is implicitly implied. You know that women have very fertile imaginations, and are very quick at handling matters of this kind. They will say that this Congress approves of the ballot. I move that the words "secure the ballot" be stricken out.

Delegate—Let women avail themselves of whatever means they find for improving their condition.

Another Delegate—We don't say that we will go to establish a woman's party; but we say that women themselves shall have the right to do so, and we will sustain them in that right. Have you not admitted these ladies as delegates to this hall? Have you not shown a sympathy with female workers? What is there in the word "suffrage" that we should be afraid of, if we call ourselves men? Should that word frighten us? It is a bugaboo—a myth—I hope the words will not be stricken out.

Mrs. Macdonald—I have had a common school education, and I know the meaning of words as well as you, gentlemen; but I never knew before that the word "suffrage" meant "politics."

Miss Susan B. Anthony—May I, as Chairman of that Committee, be allowed to say a few words? You object to this passage about the ballot, as thrusting in a word which represents a hobby. Well, I have been a woman suffrage "hobbyist" all my life—and I glory in it. We want nothing in this but what strictly pertains to the elevation of woman's work. Now the only question is whether the ballot is a means to elevate woman's labor. The men who move for striking out this passage must prove that it is not a power in their own hands. Well, then, if you will be willing to give up the ballot, and run your luck to get equal justice without it, I am willing to give up my point for woman. But I want to ask you whether if there were a class of working men in this country, who were deprived of the ballot, and as a consequence, their labor was degraded, as it surely would be—I ask you if you would not feel that the ballot were the first thing to get for those men in order to get them the same chances and the same treatment that you get yourselves? Why all men's eyes would be opened in that case. And yet here is a precisely parallel case; and the only reason you can't see it is because it is women who ask.

Mr. Gordon—I must take the liberty of interrupting the lady. The question is not about giving the women the ballot, but about certain expressions in the report.

Miss Susan B. Anthony—I know, but my ten minutes are already run out, and I must stop.

Delegate—I move that the rule be suspended, and the lady allowed to proceed. Carried, with applause.

Mr. Bourke—I am very sorry to interrupt; but the remarks of the lady exactly confirm what I have said. The only reason why this expression is put into the report is that it may be used to prove that female suffrage has been indorsed by this Union.

Miss Anthony—I am ready to prove what the ballot will do for women by showing what it has done for men. What makes the working men of America so independent and respected but because they hold in their hands the ballot? But women are powerless; and I say they drag men's labor down as well, simply because they are without the ballot.

Mr. Fincher was opposed to the expression remaining in the report. This "ism" of Woman's Suffrage will never be indorsed by the trades unions.

Mr. Hewitt—I know when I was sent here it was not to indorse the Woman's Suffrage question. How can I go back to my society and tell them I voted for Woman's Suffrage. None of the delegates can go back and be sustained in such action.

After some further remarks, the resolution to strike out the words relative to the ballot for women was carried by a small majority. The report was then adopted as amended.

A DAUGHTER of the novelist James has made an unsuccessful appearance on the Australian stage.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

IOWA has three lady editors, named respectively Money, Reed and Hartshorn—wealthy, literary, pungent.

29 GREENWICH ST.—WATCHMAKER.—A Lady wishes employment who understands the above business; can repair jewelry if required. Call or address.

MRS. WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, widow of the late composer and author, will give music lessons in this city next winter.

At Vienna, for some time past, an orchestra, exclusively composed of female executants, has been giving concerts.

RISTORI writes to a paper in Turin that the United States, "but for the climate," would be the finest country in the world, and that civilization is quite advanced here.

In a young ladies' school near Frome, England, the pupils are allowed to play at cricket. They have a special dress for the purpose, and the best cricketers are said to be almost invariably the best scholars.

A YOUNG girl, one of the Arab children under the protection of the Archbishop of Algiers, states that she is the only child left of five in her family, the other four having been successively killed and eaten by their parents. On search being made, the bones were discovered in the cabin.

THE widow of a deceased soldier, who pays a tax in Lewiston, Me., has applied to the Aldermen to have her name added to the voting list. She argued that taxation entitled her to representation.

Let tax-paying women everywhere go and do likewise.

BRIDGET MARY O'TOOLE, the servant-girl who swam out and saved two ladies from drowning at Nahant a few days ago, is to receive a medal from the Humane Society.

How unlady-like for Bridget to do such manly service! Does not the "Humane Society" think Bridget was "out of her sphere?" If these ladies belong to the "weak-minded," they should have preferred drowning to being saved by a woman.

THE Herald of this morning contains nearly 1,500 advertisements; 413 females want situations; 171 people advertise for boarders and lodgers.

Probably the entire 171 advertising for boarders are women, too—hence more than one-third of that vast number of advertisers were women, seeking work. And this, too, in a society based on the idea that every woman has some man to support and protect her. Where are the 585 men, whose duty it is to look after these women, so sadly out of their sphere?

DEDICATION OF AN EPISCOPALIAN FEMALE SCHOOL AT AUGUSTA, ME.—Augusta, Me., Friday, Sept. 18.—The Episcopalians of this State established, and to-day dedicated in this city, a church school exclusively for females. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Neally, of Maine; Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin; Rev. Dr. Warton, of Trinity Church, New York, and others. The school is called St. Catharine's Hall.

Do they intend to prepare women for the ministry, and, like the apostles of old, recognize them as teachers of the gospel of Jesus?

ONE hundred and fifty girls came over on the Southern Minnesota railroad on the 14th for the hop fields of the La Crosse Valley. This season the crop is so abundant that it is impossible to find pickers in the immediate vicinity. Last Friday two thousand girls came from Chicago for the hop-fields of Wisconsin, and were distributed along the line of the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad. This week ten thousand more will come from the same city to aid in gathering this important crop. The demand for this kind of labor is urgent; the crop must be secured in a short space of time, and is done at such a season of the year that men cannot be obtained to do the requisite work; and the hop raisers have to throw such inducements in the way of extra bounties and

wages as to draw from the country and city the requisite number of girls and young ladies to do their work.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "A young lady in the East, dependent upon her own resources, was adopted into the family of a gentleman in this city. This gentleman was transacting a business of millions of dollars annually, and employed numerous clerks and accountants. The young lady was taken into the counting-room, and soon rose to the position of chief book-keeper and banker of the house. She filled the position and performed the duties with singular fidelity and satisfaction for many years. All the large transactions of the house passed through her hands; the daily transactions alone often amounting from \$20,000 to \$50,000. We had the satisfaction of examining the set of books, and can truly say, that no accountant in Milwaukee can show a better record of neatness and accuracy. Several bankers have also examined the work of this young lady and pronounce it well nigh faultless. The young lady has balanced her books, closed her account, and left her position to take charge of the personal and household affairs of a young business man in a neighboring city.

We call attention to the Advertisement in another column of Pierce & Co's PATENT SCISSORS SHARPENER. We beg leave to say we know the gentlemen of the firm as upright and trustworthy men, and we have tried the Sharpener and it is all they profess it to be.

Financial Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. A lantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omahato San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor, and keep bright the chain of friendship between them and their Father Land.

THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. II.—NO. 13.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION CONGRESS.

THE Committee on Platform presented the following report, which was read by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Cameron of Chicago:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That there are but two pure forms of government, the autocratic and the democratic; under the former the will of the individual sovereign is the supreme law, under the latter the sovereignty is vested in the whole people, all other forms being a modification of the one or the other of these principles, and that ultimately one or the other of these forms must prevail throughout all civilized nations, and it is now for the Ameri-

can people to determine which of these principles shall triumph.

That the design of the founders of the Republic was to institute a government upon the principle of absolute inherent sovereignty of the people, and that would give to each citizen the largest political and religious liberty compatible with the good order of society, and secure to each the right to enjoy the fruits of his labor and talents; that when laws are enacted destructive of these ends, they are without moral binding force, and it is the right and duty of the people to alter, amend, or abolish them, and institute such others, founded upon the principles of equity, as to them may seem most likely to effect their prosperity and happiness.

Prudence will indeed dictate that important laws long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and experience has shown that the American people are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to change the forms and laws to which they have been accustomed. But when a long train of legislative abuses, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to subvert the spirit of freedom and equality upon which our institutions are founded, and reduce them to a state of servitude, it is their right—it is their duty to abolish such laws and provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of the wealth-producing classes of the United States, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to put forth an organized and united effort for maintaining their natural rights, which are imperilled by the insidious schemes and unwarranted aggressions of unscrupulous bankers and usurers by means of unwise and corrupt legislation.

We further hold that all property or wealth is the product of physical or intellectual labor, employed in productive industry and in the distribution of the productions of labor; that laborers ought of right, and would, under a just monetary system, receive or retain the larger proportion of their productions; that the wrongs, oppressions, and destitution which laborers are suffering in most departments of legitimate enterprise and useful occupation, do not result from insufficiency of production, but from the unfair distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor.

That money is the medium of distribution to non-producing capital and producing labor, the rate of interest determining what proportion of the products of labor shall be awarded to capital for its use, and what to labor for its productions; that the power to make money and regulate its value is an essential attribute of sovereignty, the exercise of which is, by the constitution of the United States, wisely and properly granted to Congress, and it is the imperative duty of Congress to institute it upon such a wise and just basis that it shall be directly under the control of the sovereign people who produce the value it is designed to represent, measure, and exchange, that it may be a correct and uniform standard of value, and distribute the products of labor equitably between capital and labor, according to the service or labor performed in their production.

That the law enacting the so-called national banking system is a delegation by Congress of the sovereign power to make money and regulate its value to a class of irresponsible banking associations, thereby giving to them the power to control the value of all the property in the nation, and to fix the rewards of labor in every department of

industry, and is inimical to the spirit of liberty and subversive of the principles of justice upon which our democratic republican institutions are founded, and without warrant in the constitution; justice, reason, and sound policy demand its immediate repeal, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes as the exclusive currency of the nation.

That this money monopoly is the parent of all monopolies—the very root and essence of slavery—railroad, warehouse, and all other monopolies, of whatever kind or nature, are the outgrowth of and subservient to this power, and the means used by it to rob the enterprising, industrial, wealth-producing classes of the products of their talents and labor.

That as government is instituted to protect life and secure the rights of property, each should share its just and proper proportion of the burden and sacrifices necessary for its maintenance and perpetuity, and that the exemption from taxation of bank capital and government bonds, bearing double and bankrupting rates of interest, is a species of dangerous and unjust class legislation opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and contrary to the principles of sound morality and enlightened reason.

That our monetary, financial, and revenue laws are in letter and spirit opposed to the principles of freedom and equality upon which our democratic republican institutions are founded, there is in all their provisions manifestly a studied design to shield non-producing capital from its just proportion of the burdens necessary for the support of the government, imposing them mainly on the industrial wealth-producing classes, thereby condemning them to lives of unremunerated toil, depriving them of the ordinary conveniences and comforts of life; of the time and means necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual culture and moral improvement; and ultimately reducing them to a state of practical servitude.

We further hold that while these unrighteous laws of distribution remain in force, laborers cannot by any system of combination or co-operation secure their natural rights. That the first and most important step towards the establishment of the rights of labor is the institution of a system of true co-operation between non-producing capital and labor. That to effect this most desirable object, money, the medium of distribution to capital and labor, must be instituted upon such a wise and just principle that instead of being a power to centralize the wealth in the hands of a few bankers, usurers, middlemen, and non-producers generally, it shall be a power that will distribute products to producers in accordance with the labor or service performed in their production—the servant and not the master of labor. This done, the natural rights of labor will be secured, and co-operation in production, and in the distribution of products, will follow as a natural consequence. The weight will be lifted from the back of the laborer, and the wealth-producing classes will have the time and the means necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual culture, and moral improvement, and the non-producing classes compelled to earn a living by honest industry. We hold that this can be effected by the issue of Treasury notes made a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing a just rate of interest, sufficiently below the rate of increase in the national wealth by natural production, as to make an equitable distribution of the products

of labor between non-producing capital and labor, reserving to Congress the right to alter the same when, in their judgment, the public interest would be promoted thereby; giving the government creditor the right to take the lawful money or the interest-bearing bonds at his election, with the privilege to the holder to reconvert the bonds into money or the money into bonds at pleasure.

We hold this to be the true American or people's monetary system, adapted to the genius of our democratic republican institutions, in harmony with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and suited to the wants of the government and business interests of the nation; that it would furnish a medium of exchange, having equal power, a uniform value, and fitted for the performance of all the functions of money, co-extensive with the jurisdiction of government. That with a just rate per cent. interest on the Government bonds, it would effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor, giving to laborers a fair compensation for their products, and to capital a just reward for its use; remove the necessity for excessive toil and afford the industrial classes the time and means necessary for social and intellectual culture. With the rate of interest at three per cent. on the Government bonds, the national debt would be liquidated within less than thirty years without the imposition or collection of one farthing of taxes for that purpose. Thus it would dispense with the hungry horde of assessors, tax-gatherers and government spies that are now harassing the industrial classes, and despoiling them of their subsistence.

We further hold that it is essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people and the stability of our democratic republican institutions that the public domain be distributed as widely as possible among the people; a land monopoly being equally as oppressive to the people and dangerous to our institutions as the present money monopoly. To prevent this the public lands should be sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, and to them at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands are deemed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the fee simple should not be conveyed, but only the proceeds of the sale thereof.

We further hold that intelligence and virtue in the sovereignty are necessary to a wise administration of justice, and that as our institutions are founded upon the theory of sovereignty in the people, in order to their preservation and perpetuity, it is the imperative duty of Congress to make such wise and just regulations as shall afford all the means of acquiring the knowledge requisite to the intelligent exercises of the privileges and duties pertaining to sovereignty, and that Congress should ordain that eight hours' labor between the rising and setting of the sun should constitute a day's work in all government works and places where the National government has exclusive jurisdiction, and that it is equally imperative on the several states to make like provisions by legal enactment. Be it therefore unanimously

Resolved, That our first duty is now to provide as speedily as possible a system of general organization in accordance with the principles herein more specially set forth, and that each branch of industry shall be left to adopt its own particular form of organization, subject only to such restraint as may be necessary to place each

organization within line, so as to act in harmony in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the whole as well as each of the parts, and that it is the imperative duty of every man, in each and every branch of industry, to aid in the formation of such labor organizations in his respective branch, and to connect himself therewith.

Resolved, That in co-operation, based upon just financial and revenue laws, we recognize a sure and lasting remedy for the abuse of the present industrial system, and that until the laws of the nation can be remodelled so as to recognize the rights of men instead of classes, the system of co-operation carefully guarded will do much to lessen the evil of our present system. We, therefore, hail with delight the organization of co-operative stores and workshops, and would urge their formation in every section of the country, and in every branch of business.

Resolved, That we pledge our individual and undivided support to the sewing women and daughters of toil in this land, and would solicit their hearty co-operation, knowing as we do, that no class of industry is so much in need of having their condition ameliorated as the factory operatives, sewing women, etc., of this country.

Resolved, That we would urgently call the attention of the industrial classes to the subject of tenement houses and improved dwellings, believing it to be essential to the welfare of the whole community that a reform should be effected in this respect, as the experience of the past has proven that vice, pauperism, and crime are the invariable attendants of the overcrowded and illy ventilated dwellings of the poor, and urge upon the capitalists of the country attention to the blessings to be derived from investing their means in erecting such dwellings.

Resolved, That this Congress deprecates what is familiarly known as strikes among workingmen, and recommend that every other honorable means be exhausted before any such course is resorted to.

Resolved, That the formation of Mechanics' Institutes, Lyceums and Reading Rooms, and the erection of buildings for that purpose, is recommended to the workingmen in all cities and towns, as a means of advancing their intellectual and social improvement.

Resolved, That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workingmen of the country that, in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages, it will result both in individual relief and national advantages.

Resolved, That where a workingman is found capable and available for any office, the preference should invariably be given to such person.

Resolved, That with the equal application of the fundamental principles of our republican democratic government and a sound monetary system there could be no antagonism between the interests of the workingmen and workingwomen of this country, nor between any of the branches of productive industry, the direct operation of each, when not prevented by unjust monetary laws, being to benefit all the others by the production and distribution of the comforts and necessities of life; and that the adoption by the National government of the financial policy set forth in this platform will put an end to the oppression of workingwomen, and is the only means of securing to them, as well as to workingmen, the just reward of their labor.

Resolved, That we demand the abolishment of the system of convict labor in our prisons and penitentiaries, and that the labor performed by convicts shall be that which will least conflict with honest industry outside of the prisons, and that the wares manufactured by the convicts shall not be put upon the market at less than the current market rates.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy throughout the week at 3 to 4 per cent on Governments, 4 per cent on stock collaterals with exceptions at 5 per cent, and discounts were easy at from 6½ to 7 per cent. The weekly bank statement is favorable and shows that the banks have gained about \$1,300,000 in currency or deposits, the specie being decreased \$2,062,259, and the deposits only \$756,249. The legal tenders are decreased \$185,124, and the loans are increased \$21,448.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks compared with the preceding week:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Differences.
Loans,	\$271,055,096	\$271,273,544	Inc. \$21,448
Specie,	14,665,742	12,603,483	Dec. 2,062,259
Circulation,	34,044,093	34,050,771	Inc. 6,678
Deposits,	202,824,583	202,068,334	Dec. 756,249
Legal-tenders,	63,772,500	63,587,376	Dec. 185,124

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull and heavy at the beginning of the week, and on Thursday the price declined to 141½ to 141¾, owing to the treasury having unexpectedly sold to the amount of \$300,000 at 143. At the close, however, the market improved.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Saturday, 19,	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Monday, 21,	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Tuesday, 22,	144¾	144¾	142¾	142¾
Wednesday, 23,	143	143¾	142¾	143
Thursday, 24,	142¾	142¾	141¾	141¾
Friday, 25,	142	142¾	142¾	142¾
Saturday, 26,	142¾	142¾	141¾	142¾
Monday, 28,	142¾	142¾	141¾	141¾

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is firmer. Prime bankers 60 days sterling bills are quoted 108½ to 109½, and sight 109½ to 109¾. France on Paris bankers long 5.20 to 5.18½ and short 5.17½ to 5.16½.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was unsettled, and prices irregular, with frequent wide fluctuations, the chief interest being in New York Central, Erie, Reading, and Toledo and Wabash. At the close the market became more active and firmer.

Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad street, report the following quotations:

Canton, 47½ to 49; Boston W. P., 15½ to 15¾; Cumberland, 32 to 34; Quicksilver, 21½ to 22; Mariposa, 5 to 7; Mariposa preferred, 12½ to 12¾; Pacific Mail, 109½ to 110; W. U. Tel., 34 to 34½; N. Y. Central, 129½ to 129¾; Erie, 48½ to 48¾; preferred, 70½ to 71; Hudson River, 139 to 140; Reading, 94 to 94½; Wabash, 60½ to 60¾; Mil. & St. P., 91 to 91½; do, preferred 92 to 92½; Fort Wayne, 109½ to 110; Ohio & Miss., 28½ to 29½; Mich. Cen., 118½ to 120; Mich. South, 84 to 84½; Ill. Central, 144½ to 146; Pittsburg, 85½ to 86; Toledo, 101½ to 102; Rock Island, 101½ to 102; North Western, 88½ to 88¾; do preferred, 88½ to 88¾.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were unusually active and strong in the early part of the week, and at the close the market was quiet, but firm.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

Reg. 1881, 112¾ to 113; Coupon, 1881, 114 to 114½; Reg. 5-20, 1862, 108¾ to 109; Coupon, 5-20, 1862, 113¾ to 113¾; Coupon, 5-20, 1864, 109¾ to 109¾; Coupon, 5-20, 1865, 110¾ to 110¾; Coupon, 5-20, 1865, Jan. and July, 108¾ to 108¾; Coupon, 5-20, 1867, 108¾ to 108¾; Coupon, 5-20, 1868, 109 to 109¾; Coupon, 10-40, Reg., 104 to 104½; 10-40 Coupon, 104½ to 104½.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were \$3,460,526 in gold against \$2,921,000 \$3,185,000 and \$2,974,000 for the preceding weeks. The

imports of merchandise for the week were \$4,098,501 in gold against \$5,612,175 \$4,222,255 and \$4,584,711 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$2,599,006 in currency against \$3,163,024, \$3,074,642, and \$2,827,891 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were only \$104,468 against \$746,830 \$329,625, and \$643,387 for the preceding weeks.

LIKENESS OF CHARLES DARWIN, the Naturalist; **JOHN LAIRD**, Builder of War Rans; **Mrs. ELIZA POTTER**, the Soldiers' Nurse; **Madam Goddard**, the Pianist; the Turkoman Tribes, illustrated, with engravings; **Cathedral of Chartres**, France; **Wao** are the Yankees? **An American Dress**, by Jenny June; **Drink**; **The Use of Discipline**; **Silent Teachers**; **Alcohol**, by Horace Greeley; **Geology**; **The Women's Club**; **What is Genius?** self-Culture; **The Affections**; **My Creed**, etc., in the October Number **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**. Ready to-day. 30 cents, or \$3 a year. **S. R. WELLS**, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Newsmen have it.

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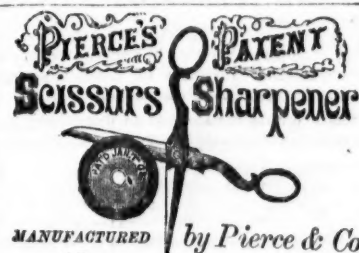
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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

Sept. 14, 1868.

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